State Librarian

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THE OBSERVER.

HURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 22, 1894.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

John Jacob Astor is going to build an $8,000,000 hotel in New York.

Thanksgiving day the teams of the universities of Virginia and North Carolina will play football at Richmond.

Telegraphic communication has been made by land and cable between Manchester, England, Victoria, and British Columbia, a distance of 13,000 miles. The first dispatch flashed over the other day in ninety seconds.

The St. Louis, just launched, is the largest vessel ever built in this country. It is a six-decker, of 11,000 tons, 20,000 horse power, a length of 554 feet, and capacity for 1,440 passengers—which will be as complete in all its appointments as any steamship now afloat.

The Lumber Trade Journal of New Orleans shows the value of the exports of lumber from Southern ports during the month of October to have been as follows: Timber, $142,348; lumber $426,513; manufactures of wood, $28,667. Total, $597,528. As compared with September this shows a net loss in valuation of $397,731.

The White Star Line steamship Adriatic, which sailed from New York last week, took in her steerage a party of twenty colored people bound for Liberia. This is a flying column from the army of 4,000 negroes that is said to be gathered in Southern ports awaiting means of deportation. This movement is under the patronage of Bishop Turner of the African M. E. Church.

The Savannah News states that the Florida orange crop is being shipped at the rate of 25,000 boxes, or in the neighborhood of 1,500,000 oranges a day. The fairly good prices which have ruled have inspired an eagerness among the growers to get their fruit on the market. Already from 325,000 to 350,000 boxes have been shipped. The crop is estimated in the neighborhood of 4,500,000 to 5,000,000 boxes.

State Auditor Furman gives the following figures as to the pensioners and their pensions this year. There are 68 first class pensioners who receive $68 yearly; 241 second class, who get $51; 340 third class, who get $34, and 1,494 of the fourth class, who get $17. There are 2,743 widows, also of the fourth class, who get $17. The decrease is 111 of the second, 14 of the third and 61 of the widows, while the increase of the soldiers of the fourth class is 154. There is a small increase in the amount of pension to each class.

John Johnson's latest bicycle feat caps the climax of the season's records, says the Wilmington Review, putting the wheelman ahead of the running horse and giving him the fastest mile ever covered by any method of locomotion outside of railroading. The thoroughbred Salvator has run a mile in 1.35½, and Johnson has now clipped a fraction of a second from that record, while Robert J.'s pacing record of 2.03¾ is left far behind. The record of the railroad locomotive, which is a mile in 32 seconds, is yet to be broken by the bicycle.

A special to the Evening Post from Raleigh, N. C., says: Marion Butler, the President of the National Farmers' Alliance, who is slated to succeed Senator Ransom in the U. S. Senate after March 4th next, is reported as having stated that he would vote with the Republicans in the organization of the next Senate. If this is so the Republicans can count on both of North Carolina's votes in the organization of the Senate as the other Senator to be elected in January by the Legislature to succeed Jarvis will be a Republican. Dr. J. J. Mott, ex-chairman of the Republican State Committee, seems to be in the lead for that position.

Fitzsimmons and Con Riordan, his sparring partners, were boxing in Syracuse, New York, when Fitzsimmons caught Riordan with a blow on the point of the jaw and he was knocked out. The blow was a light one, but Riordan had been drinking heavily and did not recover consciousness, despite the efforts of two physicians, who gave him hypodermic injections and applied an electric battery. Fitzsimmons gave orders to spare no expense to save the man's life. Fitzsimmons himself, was knocked down by Joe Dunphy, the Syracuse pugilist who killed Donovan in a fight at Maple Bay about a year ago. Fitzsimmons was placed under arrest. Riordan at that time was still unconscious.

Bradstreet's says: Perhaps the most conspicuously favorable feature of the general trade situation is found in numerous reports from merchants and manufacturers throughout the country of a disposition to regard the business outlook more encouragingly and with increased confidence in an early improvement in trade. Even in many portions of the Southwest and South advices from the interior are that the country merchant is doing an increased volume of business, based on favorable weather and large crops. This is the more striking in view of the continued reports of the unfavorable effect on trade South of the low price of cotton. From Georgia it is learned that fertilizer manufacturers have arranged to curtail their output next season, in some instances as much as 40 per cent.

"The big decline in the price of cotton is a hard blow at the penitentiary," says the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger "which now depends upon its farms for the support of its convicts and the pay of employes, guards, etc. Superintendent Leazar says that the decline means a loss of $30,000; a hard blow to face. The crops on the big farms on the Roanoke are as good as he could have hoped for. There are 2,500 acres in cotton, and the crop will be at least 1,800 bales, perhaps 2,000. Of this 1,300 are already picked. Mr. Leazar says the corn crop will be 100,000 bushels. This crop will not be put on the market until spring. There are now 1,000 convicts on these farms. Nine hundred acres in wheat is being sown. There are 350 acres in oats and Mr. Leazar declares he never saw a finer crop. So luxuriant is the growth that 125 head of cattle and 100 sheep have been turned upon it. There are on the farms 235 mules and 25 horses."

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

In accordance with the demand of the British Government, the Chinese forts at Taku saluted the British steamship Chung King, which was boarded by Chinese soldiers last August, with twenty-one guns, and the Chinese Government has signified its intention to still further comply with the British demand by degrading the Taotai Sheng, at whose instigation the outrage upon the ship and her Japanese passengers was committed. China will also apologize to England for the act. ——The Cologne Gazette's correspondent at St. Petersburg says that Czar Nicholas will assume all of his father's Russian military titles. ——A prominent business man of Denver is under suspicion of having strangled three women in that city. ——The Cook gang held up a train in Indian Territory and robbed all the passengers. The people of the Territory are panic-stricken and call on the Government for troops. Secretary Lamont says he has no authority to send them. ——The postmaster at Jackson, Miss., has been sentenced to the penitentiary for three years for defalcation. ——The train robbed by the Cook gang was guarded by United States marshals, but the bandits robbed them of guns and ammunition. ——Old St. Luke's church, near Smithfield, Va., built in 1632, has been repaired and rededicated. ——Chas. H. Brown, a lawyer of Kinston, this State, was shot in the court house by George W. Walters. The wound is serious. ——Senator Hill's campaign expenses amounted to $3,053. Hugh J. Grant, the defeated Tammanyite, spent $17,115. ——Twenty negroes, forerunners of 4,000 more, took passage from New York for Liberia last week. ——Savannah cotton men estimate this year's crop at between 8,750,000 and 9,463,000 bales. Augusta cotton men place the crop between 9,250,000 and 9,500,000. Atlanta cotton men place it between 8,550,000 and 10,000,000 bales. ——The testimony in the Myers-Crowley case at Atlanta, Georgia, closed by Myers reading a statement to the jury, maintaining his innocence and saying the murder was by one Brown Allen, and done without his knowledge. ——At Sing Sing a boy fired a gun into a keg of powder. The explosion killed him and wounded others. ——Twelve men were arrested in Alabama for a lynching committed in 1891. ——The Manufacturers' Record says: A substantial forward movement all through the South was notable the past week. Improved bank clearings and improved railroad earnings are points reflecting the uniform and general character of the progress towards better times. The passing of the elections removes a feeling of uncertainty consequent to such periods, and new enterprises are being launched with greater confidence. The features of the week in the South are: three cotton mills now organizing, to cost $50,000, $100,000 and $200,000, and lumber mills in South Carolina; a $10,000 oyster company, $3,000 tobacco company, tin plate mill, flour mills, machine works in Virginia; a $900,000 gold mining company, gold mines, lumber plants and copper extracting works in North Carolina. ——A desperate battle occurred in Arkansas between families named Johns and Laure. One was killed and another fatally injured. ——Neidringhause Bros., of St. Louis, try to start their tin plate mill at reduced wages. ——The French Government has discovered a widespread plot of spying on its War Department secrets. ——The British vessel Gulmere foundered in a storm off the Yorkshire, England coast. The captain, his wife and twenty other persons were drowned. ——An Illinois justice decided that a man can recover from the bookmakers money lost on the race track. ——The committee on membership of the Aristocratic Women's club of Chicago, after several stormy debates, blackballed the colored lecturer, Fanny Barrien Williams. ——In his address to the Knights of Labor convention Grand Master Workman Sovereign criticised the action of the authorities in the Pullman strike, took ground against an increase of the national army and advocated abolition of the State militia. He also favored amalgamation with the American Railway union. ——Jacob W. Harman, mayor of Lula, Miss., and Henry Lawrence, a leading jeweler there were assassinated on the street Thursday by John W. Boyd, overseer of the Van Eaton plantation, and his younger brother Bob. The Boyd brothers came into town armed with rifles. As Harman and Lawrence walked up the street to dinner the Boyd brothers confronted them and opened fire. Harman drew his revolver and fired a couple of shots ineffectually. Both he and Lawrence were killed on the spot. The elder Boyd escaped on horseback, the younger on foot. There had been bad blood between the parties for some time. ——Special Deputy J. J. Pearson and Marshal J. F. David captured a wagon, mule and fifteen gallons of whisky in the Sand Hills ten miles north of Bennettsville, S. C. The men in charge saw the officers and made their escape. Their names are Gamble and Hailis, from this State. ——The sheriff of Jones county died near Trenton Friday. At the recent election he received the largest majority of the votes cast. ——The Pall Mall Gazette states upon authority that the marriage of Czar Nicholas and Princess Alix will take place on November 30th. ——The Democratic majority in Virginia is about 25,000. ——The coronation of Czar Nicholas will take place next summer. He drives through the streets of St. Petersburg unattended and is always heartily cheered. ——The Republican Congressional committee has received notices of over thirty contests, all the contestees except one being Democrats. There are two from this State, Cheatham vs. Woodard and Spears vs. Shaw. ——A citizen of Elmira, N. Y., shot his wife and her sister and then shot himself. ——In Atlanta last week the jury found William J. Myers guilty of the murder of Forest Crowley, and without recommendation to mercy. He showed no signs of breaking down when the verdict was rendered. His father sat beside him holding his hand. The closing speech for the defense was said to be the finest effort ever made in that court house. ——Prices for spinning fine yarns in the Bolton, England district, are about the same as at Fall River. ——The Supreme court, not having reached the appeal of George Mills, the convicted Wake county murderer, the latter will not be hanged on the 30th instant. He will be a witness against Jack Wimberly, his brother-in-law, who is to tried for the murder of Ina Wimberly, his daughter, the same crime for which Mills got his death sentence. ——There is a fierce war going on in England over the question of sectarian or non-sectarian control of public schools.

History of Tammany Hall.

New York Herald.]

As great interest is now felt in the war being made on Tammany Hall, something about that famous political organization will make good reading. Authentic history credits William Mooney, a native of New York city, of Irish parentage, as principal promoter and first Grand Sachem of Tammany.

"The Tammany Society, or Columbian Society," was organized in 1789 and incorporated in 1805. The charter described it as a body created for benevolent purposes.

Tammenand, or Tammance, was a noted chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians, who is reputed a great hero among the aborigines, long before the discovery of New York. Tradition credits him with having had many encounters with the devil, who sought to associate and divide honors with him. The celebrated Idian chief rejected all proposals and a fierce conflict followed, which lasted for many moons, during which forests were destroyed and much turf was turned up. The devil was bodily whipped, and sought a safe refuge in New York among the enemies of Tammenand—the powerful Iroquois.

When the Revolutionary army was organized a patron saint was a necessary part of the outfit. St. George, by right of use and custom, belonged to the British army. The Pennsylvania regiments canonized Tammenand, and the patron saint of the Revolutionary army, as well as the non-militant citizens of the Revolution was St. Tammenand, or St. Tammance. The 12th day of May was named as the natal day of the patron saint. His burial place was fixed in Burks county, Pa., which in a measure explains the long continuity of Democracy in that county.

Temmenand's birthday was regularly celebrated in the army until 1814, when it was discontinued by order of the Secretary of War. There were many civil societies throughout the original States. Members of all these organizations, when in meeting or on parade, wore Indian costumes, painted their faces and had bucks' tails hanging down their backs. Tomahawks, scalping knives, etc., had their proper places in bedecking the braves.

In this kind of an atmosphere William Mooney organized "Tammany." His original idea was to name his society after Columbus, and date from this discovery of America. The Grand Sachem was to represent Columbus, and the Sagamore, or master of ceremonies; the Wiskinkle, or doorkeeper of the Wigwam; a scribe, and the twelve schems, or councillors, were to represent the Indians. The name of the Indian chief being so popular, the style "Columbian" fell into disuse, and "St. Tammany" was the name which survived.

"Tammany," it will be observed, came into existence in 1789, the year in which George Washington was inaugurated President of the United States. The seat of the national government then being in New York city, Washington was a familiar associate of the members of Tammany, and attended many of their meetings.

The first meetings were held in a public house. Here were social gatherings, and the ancient demands for club life were gratified. Barden's Hotel, on Broadway, was the first place used by the society. From there they moved to a public house in Broad street, and again to Martling's Long Room, a kind of dance hall attached to a shady hotel, kept by a man named Martling. The enemies of Tammany called this place "The Pig Pen." After many trials and tribulations, through different schems of lottery, etc., a fund was raised to procure a permanent home, and the first Tammany Hall was erected, corner of Nassau and Frankfort streets. Since July 4th, 1868, the society has occupied its spacious quarters on Fourteenth street, between Irving Place and Third avenue.

Among many incidents in the early days of Tammany, showing its inflence on the current events, is the following:

There was indication of an Indian uprising on the Western frontier. A delegation visited New York city to consult with the Great Father. The Tammany braves, with their faces painted and costumes complete, entertained the Indian visitors in their wigwam, and gave them their best hospitality for a week. The result was peace; and Washington publicly thanked Tammany for its good work.

The old time meetings must have been jolly. Tradition justifies the idea that "high old times" were the order. A poet sang:

"There's a barrel of porter in Tammany Hall,
And the Bucktails are swigging it all night long.
In the time of my childhood 'twas pleasant to call
For a seat and cigar 'midst the jovial throng."

While Grand Sachem Mooney was pleasing his companions and himself with convivial ceremonies and "jag," cunning politicians were shaping his braves into fierce partisans. The issues between the Federalists and the Antis in the first years of its life, kept Tammany at a fever heat. The Federalists had at their head Alexander Hamilton. His enemy, Aaron Burr, while not a member of Tammany, had a political supporter and confidential friend in Mooney. One of the pledges required from members of Tammany by its by-laws was to maintain the dignity and supremacy of the State as against the national government. The provision has always been ascribed to the fine Italian hand of Burr. Among the first members of Tammany were the Sons of Liberty and friends of the war for independence. They were the Whigs of that day, and although in a minority numerically in New York city, they controlled elections, for the reason that most of the wealthy people and higher social classes were British sympathizers—and disfranchised. There was a property qualification for suffrage. In 1800 it was conceded that the result of the presidential election depended upon New York city. Hamilton and his friends carried the city in 1799 by more than 1,000 majority, as the result of enfranchisement of the property owners. The Federalists naturally looked for a national victory. In the presidential election of 1800, by a surprising change in votes which never has been satisfactorily explained, Tammany carrried New York city, and Jefferson and Burr were elected. Tammany was on top in State and nation.

The membership of Tammany at that time included many of the greatest names in New York State. DeWitt Clinton was at one time an officer in Tammany. He withdrew when he found the organization was the tool of Burr. The feud between Burr and Hamilton was encouraged by Tammany, and the braves, in consequence, fell into disfavor for a short time. DeWitt Clinton fought Tammany and kept supreme control in New York until they turned President Madison against him and secured for themselves the Federal patronage. The fight between Tammany and Clinton for bitterness, hatred, crimination and recrimination has no parallel in the political history of the United States. It was a battle of giants. Tammany supported Madison for the presidency against Clinton in 1812. Tammany was then triumphant and became the political dictator of the country. They had now as leader in the State, Martin Van Buren, a member of the Albany Regency, one of the most sagacious and skillful politicians of his day.

In 1812, through the extentions of Tammany, the constitution of New York was amended and all restrictions on suffrage were removed. Clinton died in 1828 and Tammany entered upon a political career of great success. Hamilton was also dead, and the two most effective and bitter enemies of the society were out of the way. During Andrew Jackson's administrations, Tammany had full sway. Martin Van Buren directed matters. The Democratic party was organized upon a basis of Tammany machinery, and the practice of nominating candidates for President and Vice President came into vogue.

All went on swimmingly for Tammany until 1835 when the new element brought into political entity by the New York constitution of 1829 began to clamor for their rights. The inner circle, or "Hunkers," as they were called—the aristocratic and respectable class in the society, insisted on the custom of their ratification as a prerequisite to candidacy for office. The new blood resisted this claim and fought for equal rights in passing on all nominations. A great struggle ensued and harmony was restored by conceding the demands of the new element. This was only of short duration. The new dissension ended with the retention of Tammany Hall by the "Hunkers." The seceders called "Barnburners," set up a new organization with Prince John Van Buren at their head. This trouble was adjusted, and the braves fused, but the wrangling over spoils continued until 1853, when there was another split and old "Hunkers," like Charles O'Connor and James T. Brady, were driven from the Wigwam. They went to City Hall Park and passed resolutions denouncing Tammany, as "a secret, self-elected and irresponsible body of men." They afterward took up quarters in Stuyvesant Hall and brandished the tomahawk until 1856, when a reconciliation took place, under circumstances, surroundings and scenes which were as pathetic as they could be made.

In 1854 during this split Fernando Wood got control of Tammany and was elected mayor of New York. On the return of the prodigal sons, they made short work of Wood. He was downed, and as a result, marched out of the Wigwam with his adherents, and organized what was known as Mozart Hall. With this new force Fernando Wood defeated Tammany and kept himself at the head of the city government. However, Tammany jogged along; regained its power and influence and Mozart Hall passed out of existence. For the past thirty years Tammany has maintained itself pretty well against all comers. Its history shows a marvelous organization, co existent with the life of the nation; older than the Democratic party, and the strongest and greatest body the world has ever known.

Tammany is now passing through its most fiery ordeal. It surpasses the roasting it received in Tweed's time. It may find its Waterloo in the Lexow committee; or it may on the 6th of November give a whoop of victory that will sound all through the land.

If the Earth Were Divided.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The share of land falling to each inhabitant of the globe in the event of a partition might be set down at twenty three and one-half acres. The land-surface contains, as nearly as possible, 33,600,000,000 acres, which, divided among the 1,500,000,000 inhabitants which the world contains, would give to each of them the above-named quantity. Taking the entire population of the world, there are nearly twenty-nine inhabitants to every square mile. The following figures show the number of persons (omitting fractions) to a square mile in the various divisions of the globe: Europe, 88; Asia, 46; Africa, 18; North America, 9; South America, 4; Oceanic and Polar regions, 2.

The result of the election in this State, says the Charlotte Democrat, has so stunned the Democrats, they have forgotten the refrain, "fraud." It is no infringement as the Republican patent expired by limitation on Tuesday, November 6th.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The New Men in Congress.

Charlotte Observer.]

This much, at all events, is to be said: In point of ability and capacity to make a show, the North Carolina delegation in the Fifty-fourth Congress will not suffer greatly by comparison with that in the Fifty-third Congress. Col. Harry Skinner succeeds Mr. Branch in the first district. Col. Skinner's associations have always been good; he knows how to conduct himself among gentlemen. He is believed in his own section to be an insincere and uncertain man, but he is a speaker of singular eloquence and never fails, in whatever assemblage he is, to let himself be heard from, or to make a good impression for ability, powers of oratory and gentlemanly bearing. We pass over the second and third districts, because to our minds they are yet both in doubt. In the fourth district Stroud, who defeats Cooke, is the man of whom Buck Blackwell said that he would make a very fair county commissioner but that his congressional aspirations were absurd. Mr. Settle, re-elected in the fifth district, is a man of substantial ability, and capacity to take care of himself in almost any arena in which he may be placed. He appears to have been, on account of the pleasures of Washington, indifferent to his congressional duties during the past term, and the fact was urged against him during the recent campaign. The shake up may do him good. In the sixth district, Mr. Lockhart is a gentleman of ability, force of character, and dignity; he will at once take a creditable stand in the House and at the departments, and will maintain it. In the seventh district Shuford, Mr. Henderson's successor, is a blatherskite and a nobody. Mr. Linney, elected in the eighth district, is an erratic genius. He is a very able lawyer, but an inconsistent, uncertain somebody in politics. Having begun his political life as an independent Democratic candidate for the State Senate, he has since belonged to all the parties and has stayed with none of them long. But nobody questions his ability and he is a talking man, a man who talks uncommonly well, and he will be heard of in the House, will attract attention, will sustain himself in a set speech or take care of himself in debate. If he could be induced to take a bath and put on a clean shirt and stay away from the fried meat house, toward which Stroud and Shuford will naturally drift, he will soon take a position in a House which will be largely composed of new members. Mr. Richmond Pearson, of the ninth district, is a patrician, a man of substance, a gentleman of education and travel. He is a graduate of Princeton and was United States consul at Liege, Belgium, under Grant's presidency. He is an intellectual man and a strikingly engaging speaker. His manners will attract any one with whom he is in contact, and upon whom he cares to make an impression, and he will entertain in Washington and do it right.

In point of ability Skinner, Settle, Lockhart, Linney and Pearson do not suffer by comparison with their predecessors and in this particular will not discredit their State. The other two new men will hold down their chairs and draw their salaries.

America One Hundred Years Ago.

Every gentleman wore a queue and powdered his hair.

Imprisonment for debt was a common practice.

There was not a public library in the United States.

Almost all the furniture was imported from England.

An old copper mine in Connecticut was used as a prison.

There was only one hat factory, and that made cocked hats.

A day laborer considered himself well paid with two shillings a day.

Crockery plates were objected to because they dulled the knives.

A man who jeered at the preacher or criticised the sermon was fined.

Virginia contained a fifth of the whole population of the country.

A gentleman bowing to a lady always scraped his foot on the ground.

Two stage coaches bore all the travel between New York and Boston.

The whipping post and pillory were still standing in Boston and New York.

Beef, pork, salt fish, potatoes and hominy were the staple diet all the year round.

Buttons were scarce and expensive, and the trousers were fastened with pegs or laces.

A new arrival in a jail was set upon by his fellow prisoners and robbed of everything he had.

There were no manufacturers in this country, and every housewife raised her own flax and made her own linen.

The church collection was taken in a bag at the end of a pole, with a bell attached to rouse sleepy contributors.

Leather breeches, a checked shirt, a red flannel jacket and a cocked hat formed the dress of an artisan.

When a man had enough tea he placed his spoon across his cup to indicate that he wanted no more.

Asthma, hay fever, and kindred ailments positively cured by a newly discovered treatment. Pamphlet, testimonials and references sent free. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

It Follows the Precedents.

Washington Post.]

Eight changes in the political character of the government have occurred since the Presidential election of 1836, a period of fifty-eight years, covered by the memory of many men now in the public service or active in business. In 1840 the Whigs, with Gen. Harrison, "Old Tippecanoe," defeated the Democratic candidate, Martin Van Buren, nominated for a second term. In 1844 James K. Polk, of Tennessee, as the Democratic candidate, defeated Henry Clay, of Kentucky, the idol of the Whigs. In 1848 the Whigs came in again by utilizing the military fame of Gen. Taylor. In 1852 the Whigs, with Gen. Scott, were utterly routed by the Democrats with Franklin Pierce. Eight years later the Democrats going into the campaign demoralized and split into two parties, were beaten by the Republican party, which elected Lincoln. In 1884, after continuous incumbency for twenty-four years, the Republicans, with James G. Blaine, as their candidate, were defeated by the Democrats, and Mr. Cleveland became President. He and his party went down again in 1888, when Benjamin Harrison and the Republican party came in. In 1892 Harrison gave place to Cleveland.

The point of present interest in regard to all of these changes is that in the next Congressional election succeeding each change a reaction against the party in power has been apparent. Time and space forbid a review of all these occasions, but one or two sample illustrations will suffice. In 1862, in the midst of our great war, the Republican representatives in the House of Representatives was reduced from 147 to 118, and the Democratic strength rose from 135 to 196. Two years later the Republicans again swep the country.

In meeting with reverses this year the Democrats are having the usual fortune of parties in the Congressional election succeeding a Presidential victory, but the lesson has an unusual emphasis this time. The history of the party, however, is an ample assurance that it will not go into a decline or make a job for the political undertaker. It has met many disafters, but has never yielded to despair. Just twenty-two years ago the Democrats encountered an overwhelming tidal wave of popular disapproval and went down under an avalanche of disaster. But only two years later—after the panic of '73 and the suggestion of a third successive term for Grant—the old party rose up like a giant and outsted the Republicans from control of the House.

Brasses and Bronzes of the Hindoos.

hicago Tribune.]

The brass and bronze trade is kept alive by the religious customs of the Hindoos who are not allowed to use wooden and earthenware vessels freely, and brass and bronze are to them as important as glass and china to the westerners. Almost all Hindoo utensils are of brass, copper or bronze, and it is the custom to present the female portion of a Hindoo family with a valuable baterie de cuisine, made either of brass or copper, and a still existing Hindoo ceremony is that of carrying the utensils in a procession at the wedding. The result of this custom is that almost all the platters, trays, bowls, nut crackers and all brass and copper utensils are most beautifully ornamented, and there are lovely combinations of brass and copper and silver and copper. All Hindoo women used to have lovely brass caskets covered with ornamentations called cheliams, manufactured in Malabar, in which they kept their jewels, but these are fast being replaced by the vulgar English japanned dispatch box. At Sivaganga a beautiful but seldom patronized brass trade exists, which makes toys and most lifelike representation of animals, lizards, frogs, etc.

It is claimed that coal mines have been discovered near Marshall, Mo., from which coal can be mined and placed on the cars at 22 cents a ton.

House Cleaning

is considered end acknowledged to be a necessity. The nature of man is opposed to filth. If however, the cleansing of the house is necessary to health, how much more necessary to health, should we consider it to keep the Temple of God—the human body—free from the taint of impurity. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is like the thrifty housewife, going through every nook and corner, searching out the accumulated filth, purifying the system and restoring perfect health.

It's the only blood purifier, liver and lung invigorator, so sure and certain in its curative action that it can be sold through dealers, *on trial*, being *guaranteed* to cure or money returned.

Don't Forget

that when you buy Scott's Emulsion you are not getting a secret mixture containing worthless or harmful drugs.

Scott's Emulsion *cannot* be secret for an analysis reveals all there is in it. Consequently the endorsement of the medical world *means something*.

Scott's Emulsion

overcomes *Wasting*, promotes the making of *Solid Flesh*, and gives *Vital Strength*. It has no equal as a cure for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Scrofula, Anaemia, Emaciation, and

Wasting Diseases of Children.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

Shortness of Breath, Swelling of Legs and Feet.

"For about four years I was troubled with palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath and swelling of the legs and feet. At times I would faint. I was treated by the best physicians in Savannah, Ga., with no relief. I then tried various Springs, without benefit. Finally I tried

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

also his Nerve and Liver Pills. *After beginning to take them I felt better!* I continued taking them and I am now in better health than for many years. Since my recovery I have gained fifty pounds in weight. I hope this statement may be of value to some poor sufferer."

E. B. SUTTON, Ways Station, Ga.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Notice of Copartnership.

The undersigned having this day formed a copartnership under the name of MacRAE & MARSH, offer their services to the public as Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

S. H. MacRAE.
Oct. 3, 1894. N. C. MARSH.

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

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THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., NOV. 22, 1894.

Established in 1825 by E. J Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

THE CURRENCY SYSTEM.

As we have frequently endeavored to make plain, there is no warrant in the Constitution which permits the Federal government to issue "bills of credit." It is empowered to "coin money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin." Beyond that it cannot go, lawfully. But it has done so—in issuing those "bills of credit" known as greenbacks, and in establishing the national banking system and concurrently taxing out of existence the issues of State banks. Our post-bellum currency system is the laughing stock of the world, and at the same time it is the right arm of that powerful money centralization which grinds the millions in behalf of the millionaires. While the government coffers were filled to overflowing under Cleveland's first administration, our condition was so prosperous that public interest could not be aroused on the subject. Since the McKinley bill has bankrupted the treasury, and falling prices under silver demonetization have brought hard times, consideration of the subject has become acute.

The only way to reform the system is to destroy it root and branch. Only so can it be made to conform to the Constitution. That would involve:

1. The accumulation of a fund to retire the greenbacks as rapidly as possible. Such a fund could be easily accumulated under a revenue tariff.

2. The unconditional repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues. The repeal is demanded because the tax is unconstitutional. If the tax be unconstitutional, its repeal with conditions is unconstitutional.

3. The retirement of the national bank currency as rapidly as that may be accomplished under the law, and the total and permanent divorce of the government from partnership in the business of banking.

4. The restoration of silver to equal privileges with gold at the mints, as required by the Chicago platform—a requirement, by the way, now narrowed to the alternative of (domestic, that is, American) "legislation," since the international alternative, in contemplation when the Chicago platform was adopted, failed at the Brussels conference of '92.

The retirement of the greenbacks and the national bank notes would not contract the currency, because silver coinage and State bank notes would take their place. Silver coinage would replace with real money the false-money greenbacks. State bank notes would replace with an elastic currency the elusive national bank notes. The Populist $50 per capita of fiat money is only an extension of the Republican greenback fiat money system now in existence. The one is no "wilder" than the other.

As to a "national" currency for interstate use—if that be deemed indispensable under our changed condition—no doubt Congress can devise a plan for issuing certificates of deposit based on coin of equal amount held in the Treasury, that would not be obnoxious to the Constitution. Such deposits might be required to be of equal parts of gold and silver, and the certificates be made redeemable accordingly. Meanwhile, the Treasury notes of 1890, which the law gives the Secretary of the Treasury the privilege of redeeming in silver or gold at *his* option, but which he redeems only in gold, should be required by law to be redeemed only in silver so long as gold is held to be the more valuable. The contract by the people with the note holders (a part of the people), was distinctly to this effect.

A MOME MARKET.

Evidences multiply of the colossal mistake made by the Democratic party in not calling Congress together immediately after the inauguration last year to carry out the mandate of the people to repeal the McKinley bill and enact a revenue tariff. All the latent protection virus in the land is stimulated into activity by the hesitation of those who had so loudly proclaimed themselves tarift reformers. Here we find the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record, a publication which has been of great service to our section in bringing its resources to the world's attention, actually advocating for the South the threadbare and discredited doctrine of protection as a means of creating a "home market." It says:

NO OBJECTION TO THIS.

"The Manufacturers' Record has for years endeavored to impress upon the people of the south that in order to obtain the highest degree of agricultural prosperity, manufacturing interests must be developed in order to create a home market. This vital subject, however, needs iteration and reiteration until every man in the South realizes its importance. A correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution in discussing this subject says:

"'No greater truths were ever spoken than these. It is the true policy by which the Southern States can be guided in order to develop the splendid natural resources with which the bountiful Creator has endowed them. It must be conceded by all thinking men that we must depend for our future development and progress upon our industrial resources, for it is equally as true in agriculture until we secure a better market for its products, and that market must be beyond all doubt the home market, and the best market in the world is that furnished by the factory operative, the skilled labor, the merchant and professional man, which mean the necessary result of a manufacturing prosperity. They are the real consumers, and, in fact, the only real consumers we have. Some time since I visited Spartanburg, S. C., and in the county of Spartanburg there are nineteen cotton mills, in which are employed over 8000 operatives, and through all our hard times for the past two years you could not have found hard times in that county with a Pinkerton detective. Why? Because the farmer had a ready market for all his pork and vegetables and everything in the way of food products that he could raise, while the tradesman and the professional man had a market for their wares, for their labor and their professional services.'

"What this correspondent points out is but what every man who will carefully study the situation must see. The growth of the cotton-mill industry in Spartanburg county within the last eight or ten years has almost revolutionized that section. It has created a home market for all the cotton produced in the county, and a home market for the diversified products of the farms of that region. Nature has been more than generous with the South. It has not simply given it agricultural advantages greater than those possessed by the larger part of the West, but it has given it the foundation for manufacturing development greater than any other section of this country enjoys. It has a combination of manufacturing capabilities, based on iron, coal, cotton, lumber, etc., unequalled elsewhere in the world. The development of these industrial advantages will build cities and create a home market for all that the farm can produce. No purely agricultural country can ever be permanently prosperous. There must be a diversity, and this diversity must come through industrial development."

WHERE THE FALLACY COMES IN.

So far nothing could be better said. Neither Southern patriot nor cold-blooded economic expert could object to anything in the above quotation—that is, in the Record's comments on the Constitution's letter. But the Record goes on to say:

"It is because of this and because of its belief that this industrial development can only come through a judicious tariff, based on business principles, regardless of politics, that the Manufacturers' Record has sought to impress upon the South the necessity of protection from a business standpoint. The Atlanta Constitution, commenting on the letter of its correspondent, says:

"'Undoubtedly he is right. Our farmers need markets near at hand where they can easily sell their food and other products all the year round. The only way to build up such markets is to manufacture our raw material, and especially our cotton. Cotton mills here will pay bigger dividends than anywhere else. They swell the population of a town with their operatives and their families, and they make business and work for merchants, professional men and laborers, and their wages make cash abundant at all seasons. Speed the day when every Southern town will be like Atlanta and every Southern county like Spartanburg county. It is the only way to create home markets that will sustain their own population and the farmers around them.'

"Why not then demand for the South simply on business principles, such protection as will create this home market so essential to Southern agricultural interests? The Constitution admits: (1.) A home market is absolutely necessary to insure the prosperity of Southern farmers. (2.) This home market can be secured only by the development of manufactures. Now the Constitution knows a protective tarifi does build up manufacturing. Will it take the next step and favor protection?"

And there is where the Record is egregiously wrong. No one—outside of China or a lunatic asylum—disputes the absolute theoretical correctness of the doctrine of free trade where a nation does not need to collect revenue from a customs tariff, or of a tariff for revenue only where it does. The only question with economists is how far circumstances should be suffered to modify the theory. Upon this point they divide. One school believes that "infant industries" may properly be fostered in a new country like America by tariff duties which "protect" them against the competition of the old countries, favored as these old countries are by accumulated capital and by an industrial population skilled both in their own persons and by heredity. The other school (to which the OBSERVER belongs) not only denies that any nation has a right, at any stage of its existence, whether in its infancy or its maturity, to favor one class of its citizens at the expense of another—that is to say, by protective duties that build up a home industry engaged in by one class at the expense of making a dearer home market for the other class—but it affirms that such protection injures the people at large and eventually handicaps its beneficiaries themselves. Some evidence of this we shall endeavor to present hereafter.

CHINA'S EXAMPLE.

The helplessness of China under the strain of the supreme test of war is suggesting the inference in some quarters, we observe, that that vast empire never possessed the civilization which history attributes to it. That is a mistake. The immediate cause of her helplessness is thus described in an article in the New York Times:

"Travelers and residents in China have been repeating, ever since the travel and residence of foreigners was permitted in China, that the administration of government was absolutely and everywhere corrupt, that it was a system of lying and thievery. Even the competitive system was a farce, and the incompetent candidate with money to spend in bribes was accepted and promoted, to the exclusion of the competent candidate. The whole civil service of China was permeated by the system which has just been exposed in the police force of New York. It was directed by underpaid men, who were expected to make up by extortion for the difference between their actual and their suitable pay, and also for the bribes they had paid out to get their places. The example may teach that political corruption cannot prevail, throughout a whole nation and for a long period, with no effective opposition to it and no honest attempt to reform it, without corrupting the whole people. The war has "writ large" the fact that Chinese government is a system of lying and stealing and extortion, that the troops which are supposed to fight for their country do not exist except on paper and that some mandarin may draw their pay, that it is as helpless in war as it is corrupt in peace. It has shown us also that the people have become so corrupt that in China patriotism and honor have no meaning. that Generals run away on the eve of battle and leave their troops to be slaughtered, that high Chinese officials are absolutely indifferent to the sufferings of their own people, while they practice upon helpless prisoners savage and horrible cruelties."

Here is an example of machine politics in the East which may supply a warning to us. If we compare our century of national existence with China's thirty or forty, it cannot be said that we have been laggards.

We remember to have read, somewhere, an amusing description of the ostrich methods of military administration in that interesting country, which is suggestive in this day and this country. When the army was reviewed in public, even that portion which had been supplied with modern weapons appeared armed like the rest, that is, with spears and bows and arrows, or, at best with ancient matchlocks. The people had been so long and so industriously taught to despise the ways and inventions of Western civilization, that the authorities dared not venture in public upon the inconsistency of using European firearms. The troops who had these were drilled with them behind great walls in their barrack yards, over which the barnacle-bred populace could not see. If the intelligent reader will think right hard he may recall some political tactics in our own blessed land where the weapons of enlightenment were never even taken down from the arsenal.

CURRENT COMMENT.

We welcome among our exchanges brilliant Col. Tipton's Rutherfordton Democrat. Abundant success to him and it!

* * *

Read the very interesting compilation of newspaper news and comments on the North Carolina Senatorships, their relation to the organization and patronage of the Senate, &c., &c., elsewhere printed. The Populist candidates for Senator, so far as known, are Messrs. Butler and Guthrie: the Republican, Messrs. Mott, Pritchard, Ewart, Holton, Dockery, Russell, Bower, C. A. Cook and possibly Linney and Settle.

* * *

News comes from Washington that the Republican Congressional campaign committee have been advised of the intention of defeated candidates to institute contests in twenty-six districts, the contestee in every case but one being a Democrat. From this State it is announced that Cheatham will contest against Woodward in the second district, and Spears against Shaw in this district. It is not apparent what Mr. Spears hopes to gain, seeing that Thompson stands between him and Shaw, and is many votes ahead of him, according to the figures supplied to this paper.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1894.

The democratic Senators and Representatives who have been in Washington since the election have with one or two exceptions talked in a manner that indicated the proper spirit. Their greatest desire, they have said, is to allow the past to rest, and to have the democratic party take a fresh start by getting together in Congress and adopting some legislation that will help the country and incidentally the democratic party, in 1896. Just what legislation shall be acted upon is a question that will determine very soon how deep this anxiety for party harmony goes. The idea I have heard most generally expressed by democrats is that Senators and Representatives should not commit themselves to the support of any particular tariff or financial legislation until after the recommendations on those subjects contained in the President's annual message to Congress are made public. That would leave them free to accept the President's recommendations, should they be of such a nature as to be acceptable to the democratic party as a whole, which they are almost certain to be. With the democrats in Senate and House acting in harmony much can be accomplished in a legislative way during the three months of the short session; without harmony there is no hope of accomplishing anything and would not be even if the session were to be three times three months long.

Since President Cleveland announced that his annual message to Congress would contain important financial recommendations, based upon Secretary Carlisle's annual report, democrats have been greatly interested in learning the nature of Secretary Carlisle's report, but it is as yet a secret, confined to those who have promised to keep it until the report and the President's message are made public. Secretary Carlisle has not been at his office for several days, preferring to work upon his report at his home where he is free from interruption. It is said that the system proposed will supply the elasticity so badly needed in our present financial system. Although Secretary Carlisle has always been known as a friend to silver, no one, who will tell, has found out what part silver is to play in the proposed new system.

A laborious attempt is being made by certain parties to have it appear that President Cleveland has exceeded his constitutional authority in dealing with the proposed mediation of the trouble between Japan and China. Their whole story is built upon a false foundation. They say that President Cleveland has offered to act as mediator. He has done nothing of the kind. At the request of the Chinese government he directed Secretary Gresham to ask the Japanese Government if it would favorably consider a proposition to have the United States act as mediator in order to put an end to the war. It will be difficult to make sensible people, who are upon principle opposed to war, believe that the President exceeded his authority in thus trying to end a war between two nations with which we are on friendly terms. How friendly we are with Japan may be judged from the fact that a new treaty has just been concluded with that country.

There is little danger that the republicans of the next House will carry out the threat made by some members of their Congressional campaign committee, to throw out the entire Virginia delegation, which is solidly democratic. The democrats would not ask anything better than such action by the republican House. It would not only keep Virginia solidly democratic but it would bring out thousands of democratic votes in other States. The leaders of the republican party are too shrewd to put such a club as that would be in the hands of the democrats, however much the republican contestants from the Virginia Districts may beg.

Democratic newspaper correspondents, who are as a rule great admirers of Secretary Carlisle, have been in hot water with their editors ever since that bond issue was announced, because they had on the personal authority of Secretary Carlisle, sent out the positive statement that there would be no immediate issue of bonds. That Secretary Carlisle had a good reason for throwing the boys off the track by telling them up to within forty-eight hours of the issue of the call for bids that no bonds would be issued is certain, but to date none of his newspaper friends have been able to find out to a certainty what it was. Speaking of the bond issue, present indications are that the amount to be issued—$50,000,000—will be subscribed for two or three times over. This is gratifying to democrats, whether they approve of the issue of bonds or not, as it indicates in an indisputable manner the confidence felt by capitalists in the administration. Some democratic members of the House—notably Hooker, of Miss., and Bailey, of Texas,—are criticising the administration for issuing bonds, but the general impression is that no formal action will be taken on the subject by Congress.

The Evolution of Marion Butler.

Asheville Citizen.

We observe that a wonderful change has come over the spirit of the dream of some of the Democratic newspapers. The Mary Ann Butler of anti-election notoriety has become—by heaven alone knows what kind of transformation! Mr. Butler. There are signs of his becoming the Hon. Butler before the moon fades; and that he may even become Col. Butler before the ides of March seems now to be a startling possibility.

The N. C. Senatorships, and Kindred Matters.

Winston correspondence Charlotte Observer, Nov. 13.]

Word comes from Raleigh through Populists here that Butler is determined finally to control everything. He now believes that there are ten Populists more in the Legislature than Republicans—that is ten more fusion members who are more Populists than Republicans. His plan will be to force all the fusionists into a caucus, and there have them pledge themselves to abide by the result of the caucus. This done the Democratic Populists will take for themselves the chief offices both the United States Senators if they can get them. Butler will not tolerate any Republican who is not more of a fusionist than a Republican. Mott is his man for the Senate if he cannot get two Democratic Populists. It is understood that no legislation will be permitted that may in any way inure to the benefit of the Republicans two years hence. Therefore he will not agree to any change of county government, or the election laws, in the interest of the Republican party. Everything must have a string to it that Butler can pull at pleasure. He sees danger ahead in the presidential election two years from now, and fears that his plans for a Populist Governor and State officers may all come to naught if he does not during the next three months rule the Republican Fusionists with a rod of iron, as he has during the past three months. It is these things now agitating the fusion waters that portend a sterm which may wreck Butler's schemes.

Raleigh Special to the N. Y. Evening Post, Nov. 14.

Marion Butler, the president of the National Farmers' Alliance, who is slated to succeed Senator Ransom in the United States Senate, after March 4th next, is reported as having stated that he would vote with the republicans in the organization of the next Senate. If this is so the republicans can count on both of North Carolina's votes in the organization of the Senate, as the other Senator, to be elected in January by the legislature to succeed Jarvis, will be a republican. Dr. J. M. Mott, ex-chairman of the republican committee, seems to be in the lead for that position.

Washington correspondence, Nov. 14, of New York Times.]

It is not generally believed here by those who are familiar with the present state of political affairs in North Carolina that there is any truth in the statement telegraphed from Washington yesterday to the effect that the Democrats of the Tar-Heel State intend to resort to stratagem in order to send two Democratic Senators to Washington in the next Congress, and thus deprive the Republicans and Populists of the fruits of their victory. The statement was made that there had been a conference on Monday between Senator Ransom of North Carolina and the Democratic leaders of the Senate, the result of which was that they had decided upon a plan by which the Governor of North Carolina would issue a call for a special session of the present Democratic State Legislature, which would choose a Democrat as the successor to Mr. Ransom for the long term of six years, and at the same time select a man for the short term of two years. It was further stated that it was Mr. Ransom's intention to resign his present seat in order to allow his name to go before the Legislature for election to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Vance. North Carolinians here say that the story is ridiculous, and unhesitatingly admit that the State will not contribute any strength to the Democratic side of the Senate in the next Congress. Said a prominent politician from Raleigh, who had previously discussed the subject with Senator Ransom: "The statement that such a conference took place between Mr. Ransom and the Democratic leaders is utterly absurd. I am able to state on the best of authority that no such scheme was ever contemplated. It is silly to suppose that a man of Mr. Ransom's calibre would attempt to get by trickery what he could not secure in a fair and open way. The fusionists won in North Carolina, and there will be no attempt on the part of the Democrats to deprive them of their honest victory. The Governor of the State is a man of moral integrity, and would not employ base methods to accomplish such a purpose. Besides, the Democrats could not attain this object if Gov. Carr were to call a meeting of the Assembly to-day, for it would be the newly-elected members who would convene, and not the members of the old Legislature. Proof of the absurdity of the story is the statement that Mr. Ransom is to resign and receive the unexpired term to which Mr. Jarvis has been appointed. The Governor's preference of the man for Senator, as is well known by every North Carolinian, has always been Senator Jarvis, and, while not taking unusual part in the contest between the two men, it is understood that all the influence he could exercise in a proper manner has always been thrown to Mr. Jarvis."

Washington special, Nov. 14, to Atlanta Constitution.]

Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, is here. Of all men in America, he was the most surprised at the result in his State. He will lose his seat in the United States senate, which he has held for twenty-four years.

It was reported that he was here in conference with Senator Gorman about asking Governor Carr to call a special meeting of the present legislature to elect a democrat to fill out the Vance unexpired term, thereby holding one democratic senator from the State. Ransom denies this. He says if Governor Carr called an extra session under the constitution of the State, it would have to be of the newly elected body. There is, however, a chance of saving the State from being represented by republican senators. It is possible that a combine will be made between the populists who were formerly democrats and the democrats by which a populist and a democrat or two populists who will agree to act with the democratic senators as against the republicans will be elected. The democratic managers in the senate hope to have the populists act with them in the organization of the next senate and thus save it from the republicans. And it looks now that the scheme may be successful.

New York Herald, Nov. 17.]

It has seemed for several days as if all the leaders of the democratic party in the country had made this city a rendezvous. Senator Gorman, of Maryland, chairman of the senate Caucus committee, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he joined Bradley B. Smalley, of Vermont, who has been here since Tuesday. Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, is at the Murray Hill Hotel. Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, was here until yesterday, and Senator Jarvis, of the same State, has been at the Sturtevant House incog. Among other Senators who are in the city or have been during the past twelve hours are W. L. Berry, of Arkansas; J. S. C. Blackburn, of Kentucky; Camden, of West Virginia; and other Democrats widely known who have been here are I. Freeman Rasin and Thomas W. Lanahan, of Maryland; Representative J. W. Causey, of Delaware; Charles McFee, the private secretary of Senator Gray, and several others from Delaware. When any of these men have been asked about the business that brought them here they have invariably said:—

"Horse Show."

"And a little politics?"

"Oh dear, no. What has a democrat to do with politics this year?"

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

But just the same, there has been for the last forty-eight hours very serious scheming by these democrats over a big political puzzle, and that puzzle is the organization of the next United States Senate. Such a conference as was held here in 1892 in Senator Gorman's rooms and resulted in the organization of the Senate in 1893 by the democrats has been under way in desultory fashion for two days. It met on Thursday night in the Sturtevant House. Among those who are understood to have attended this conference were Senators Gorman, Berry, Camden and Ransom, and Representative Causey, of Delaware, whose State went republican, with a republican majority in the Legislature, thus insuring the election of some republican to succeed Anthony Higgins. Senator Peffer, of Kansas, the unique and wavering populist, also dropped into the conference.

The closeness of the next Senate makes it possible for the democrats to give the republicans no little annoyance in the organization. The latest figuring indicates that the republicans will have forty-two members. There are eighty-eight Senators, and a majority is forty-five. The democrats will have thirty-seven members, and the populists will hold the balance of power, as they will apparently have nine members. It is clear, then, that the republicans will have to depend upon at least three populist votes in order to effect an organization. The populist Senators who hold over are Stewart and Jones, of Nevada; Peffer, of Kansas; Kyle, of South Dakota; Irby, of South Carolina, and Allen of Nebraska. The States which are expected to add to this populist list are North Carolina, Kansas and South Carolina.

LOOKING TO NORTH CAROLINA.

Many eyes during the last few days have been directed to North Carolina, where the republicans and populists have formed an agreement and have apparently elected a Legislature with a fusion majority of at least twenty. The Herald has already told of the brilliant proposition of some democrats to save the two democratic seats from North Carolina by having the present Legislature reconvened to re-elect democratic successors to Ransom and Jarvis. This plan has apparently been abandoned, because of the constitution, which provides that the Senatorial vacancy shall be filled by a Legislature elected next before the term expires, but it has been considered with no little care at Senator Gorman's numerous conferences in this city. Apparently if there is no democratic loophole the democrats must lose two votes from North Carolina, because the basis of the legislative deal in that State was that the republicans should have one Senatorship and the populists the other. It does not follow, however, that the populists will vote with the republicans.

NO FUNDS FOR CONTESTS.

Careful reports had been received from all the States the Legislatures of which elect Senators this winter, and it was decided that none were close enough to warrant a contest, unless it were conducted on a large scale and were backed by plenty of money. The question of money at once became a serious one, and a prominent democrat said yesterday that the only possible source of money for such a contest would be the Sugar Trust. He added that he did not think the Sugar Trust would go into the fight this year, as it had been perfectly satisfied with the McKinley schedule. It was also said last night that the democratic Senators had decided that the only thing they could do to checkmate the republicans would be to get the co operation of seven or eight of the populist Senators. The fact that Senator Peffer attended the Sturtevant House conference on Thursday night would indicate that this plan might have some chance of success. If the republicans have only forty-two Senators it will be necessary for them to have more than the votes of Stewart and Jones.

New York World, Nov. 19.]

The Populist Senators believe in high prices, and they intend to get as much for their alliance as the market will yield. Senator Stewart announces that he and his copartners hold the balance of power; that they will not act with either party; that that party alone which supports free coinage will get their votes.

Peffer is more diplomatic. He has no political ambitions. He does not want to promote any party's interests. He merely wants to compel legislation of what he regards as the proper kind.

There is much patronage connected with the organization of the Senate, and if the Populists really hold the balance of power they can name their price. It is clear that the "upset" price will be high. If Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina, finds his vote necessary to the Republicans he will demand the right to name the Secretary of the Senate. That is a very high price.

But Butler's position will disturb Peffer and Stewart. It is announced that he and his colleague yet to be elected will act with the Republicans any way. This may take away the market from the enterprising Populists, in which event Stewart will have his bluff and Peffer his diplomacy for their several pains.

Raleigh News and Observer, Nov. 2.]

Loge Harris is mighty quiet for one who was so noisy just before election. Can it be that Loge also is laying for that Senatorship? Well, there are those who have done less and received more at the hands of their party.

Marion Butler is now making some needed repairs in his Senatorial lightning rod. It is hinted that it is not at all a certainty that the bolt will strike in his vicinity, any way.

Judge W. P. Bynum in Charlotte Observer, Nov 20.

"What about the report in connection with you and the senatorship, judge?"

"There isn't a word of truth in it. I have retired from public life. I have never given the senatorship a thought. The men who have done the work deserve the spoils. Pritchard, I suppose, will be the man from the west, though Ewart, Mott and others are spoken of also. Butler, beyond a doubt, will represent the east. Butler is spoken of in the east," said the judge, "as a very shrewd man. He has managed things pretty well, and there'll be no doubt about his going to the Senate."

Washington correspondence New Bern Journal, Nov. 20.]

The rumor about the Senatorial Conference and the extra session of the North Carolina Legislature was published in the Post and the Star, the largest and most reliable papers here. Moreover, it was believed by nearly every North Carolinian in this city. Senator Ransom's direct denial of the rumor, as published, ends that phase of it. But one thing is noticed. The Democratic employes at the Senate are not making any plans to leave March 4th, 1895. On the contrary, that is not their present program. How would this scheme work? Fusion seems to be fashionable just now. If the straightout Democrats and Republicans in the Legislature were to "fuse" there would be a majority in the State Legislature which could elect one straight Democrat and one straight Republican! I do not know what kind of written or verbal contract exists between Marion Butler and Dr. Mott, but the above scheme is feasible. I wonder if the astute Gorman ever thought of this, after he got posted on the Tarheel Constitution. Time will prove it. That extra Legislature scheme is not a bad one. The Republicans worked it once for all it was worth.

Raleigh correspondence Wilmington Messenger, Nov. 20.]

The remarks made by Col. Robert M. Douglas in opposition to a joint caucus of the Populists and Republicans find an echo in some quarters. It is estimated that this question will bear with much weight on the Senatorial matter. It is alleged that Jeter C. Pritchard's friends will hardly favor such caucus, as they would prefer a straight Republican caucus, hoping to concentrate the extreme element of the party in his favor and against Ewart. It is said further that Western members, with the extreme Eastern members, will prefer a caucus of both Populists and Republicans to select Senators. With a caucus of that character Marion Butler would be relieved of the responsibility of expressing a preference as between Republicans. Still further, it is said that as no legislation on either the county government or election law questions can be had without a joint caucus, therefore the joint caucus advocates assert that there is no good reason why a joint caucus should not be held to select Senators, and perhaps, as was the case in Georgia recently, the caucus will hear from the Senatorial aspirants personally.

Why Wheat is Cheap.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin prints some statistics which go very far to explain why the price of wheat and corn has fallen in recent years and why the grain farmers of the United States should not expect "fancy" prices hereafter.

In the decade of 1880-1890, according to the Bulletin, the Argentine Confederation increased its exports of wheat from 43,000 bushels to 12,000,000 bushels, and its exports of corn from 600,000 bushels to 28,000,000 bushels. Bulgaria increased its exports of wheat from 3,000,000 bushels to 9,000,000 bushels, and its exports of corn from 300,000 bushels to 5,000,000 bushels. Roumania's exports of wheat have risen from 14,000,000 bushels to 36,000,000 bushels, and its exports of corn from 15,000,000 bushels, to 29,000,000 bushels. Russia's exports of wheat have risen from 37,000,000 bushels to 100,000,000 bushels. British India's exports of wheat have risen from 14,000,000 bushels to 26,000,000 bushels. South Australia and Egypt have not gained ground, but exported at the end of the decade, as at the beginning 3,000,000 and 8,000,000 bushels of wheat respectively.

Farmers in the South will understand readily what these figures mean for their brethren in the West. But if so, they should also understand what the following figures mean for farmers in the South: Our cotton crop also has steadily increased. In the decade upon review 1881-1891, it increased from 2,600,000,000 pounds to 4,500,000,000 pounds. Our exports have not, however, kept pace with this production, for they rose merely from 2,100,000,000 to 2,900,000,0000 pounds, while the exports of foreign cotton rose from 4,000,000 to 21,000,000 pounds in the same period. During the same decade British India increased her exports of cotton by 200,000,000 pounds and Egypt by 117,000,000 pounds.

In ten years, that is to say, the South more than doubled its cotton crop, while the exports of two competing countries increased 317,000,000 pounds at the same time. It does not appear to be the part of wisdom for any farmer in the South to put all his eggs in his cotton basket after this showing is made to him.

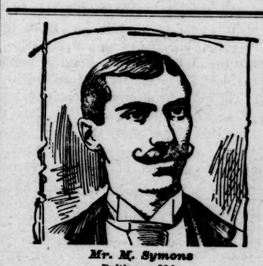
A Lesson to Politicians.

Morganton Herald.]

In discussing the cause of the Democratic slump in North Carolina many of our contemporaries attribute it largely to the superior organization of the opposition. There is no question that this had its weight; but what made such an organization possible was the 37,000 copies of Butler's paper, which week after week got in its work around the farmer's fireside. It was this influence, silent and unobserved, that made possible the surprise of last Tuesday's. It went out into the districts where the voice of the campaign orator does not reach and where its bald perversions of fact were taken as the law and gospel, because there was no Democratic paper there to give the other side.

North Carolina politicians have never fully appreciated the power of the press, preferring to chance all on the thirty days campaign just before election day. And therein they are wrong. The campaign orator necessarily reaches but a small percentage of the voters, and though he speak with the tongue of men and of angels he is powerless to reach the masses that lie beyond the sound of his voice. The newspaper comes right into the home of the voter, and as it were, talks matters over with him and his family every day or every week. Butler saw this and profited by it. The Democrats had the advantage everywhere on the stump, but the voters who took no Democratic paper and who were supplied gratis with Butler's sheet, were gathered into the fusionist fold by the thousands.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



Mr. M. Symons
Baltimore, Md.

Run Down

That Tired Feeling—Severe Headaches, No Appetite

Six Bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla Bring Back New Life.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs:—Before using Hood's Sarsaparilla I was frequently sick and did not know what was the matter with me. One day I would feel so tired I could hardly stand, the next I would have a severe headache and so on, not knowing what the next day would bring forth. I did not have any appetite and

Was Greatly Run Down.

I tried a good many medicines but they did me no good. Having heard a great deal about Hood's Sarsaparilla I decided to try a bottle. I

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

am glad to say I soon felt better. I have now used six bottles and feel as well as ever. It has been of great benefit to me as I have regained my appetite and

Now Enjoy Good Health.

I can strongly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as an excellent blood medicine." M. SYMONS, 525 Aisquith Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

NIMOCKS & COOK,
INSURANCE.

WALTER WATSON,
ESTABLISHED 1866.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, HORSE AND MULE SHOES, AND HORSE SHOE NAILS,
GRINDSTONES AND FIXTURES, PUMPS AND PUMP FITTINGS,
ROPES AND TWINES, MACHINE AND CARRIAGE BOLTS,
SAW MILL AND GINNERS' SUPPLIES, WAGON, CART AND CARRIAGE MATERIALS,
WELL BUCKETS AND CHAINS, PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS,
RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTINGS,

SECOND HAND GINS AND PRESSES FOR SALE CHEAP.

AND ALL SHELF HARDWARE USUALLY FOUND IN A FIRST-CLASS

HARDWARE STORE.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols a Specialty.

MY SHOPS ARE ALWAYS OPEN FOR REPAIRING

Guns, Pistols, Locks, &c., &c.

WALTER WATSON.

☞ Write for Catalogue of Guns, Pistols, &c.

MADISON AVENUE HOTEL,

Madison Avenue and 58th Street, NEW YORK.

$3 per day and up. **American Plan.**

Fire-Proof and First-Class in Every Particular.

TWO BLOCKS FROM THE THIRD AND SIXTH AVENUE ELEVATED RAILROADS.
THE MADISON AND FOURTH AVENUE AND BELT LINE CARS PASS THE DOOR.

H. M. CLARK, Proprietor.

PASSENGER ELEVATOR RUNS ALL NIGHT.

LOW TARIFF PRICES —ON— FURNITURE.

Call and examine my Stock.

Suits from $8.00 UP.

Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Tables, Lounges, Hall Racks, Safes, Bed Springs,

—AND—

HOME-MADE MATRESSES A SPECIALTY.

Very respectfully,

J. H. ROBINSON, JR.

Geo. A. Thomson,

—GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT—
Life, Accident and Fire.

Fresh Mackerel, Boneless Corned Beef.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CANNED GOODS EVER IN STOCK.

Saratoga Chips.

Cranberries.

HECKER'S OLD HOMESTEAD FLOUR, FARINA, AND SELF-RISING BUCKWHEAT.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED

—WITH—

TOBACCO, CIGARS AND SNUFF.

R. M. PRIOR,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

H. H. H.

WE HAVE ACCEPTED THE AGENCY FOR THE

Lemain Gin Rib.

This is a patent device that will be a great relief to gin owners.

When the ribs are worn they can be made as good as new in a few seconds at a small cost.

These ribs are made for any gin. When once put in they do not have to be removed again.

All parties who have gins will do well to call and see for themselves.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

For sale by KING BROS., Druggists, Hotel LaFayette, Fayetteville, N. C.

AT D. A. McMILLAN'S

YOU CAN SUPPLY YOUR NEEDS

—IN—

Fancy Groceries, Crockery and Table Cutlery.

IN THE CROCKERY LINE:

China and Glass Ware; Toilet Sets; Tea Sets; Dinner Sets, and an assortment in Decorated Goods too numerous to mention.

TABLE, HALL and LIBRARY LAMPS, some real novelties in these.

Wooden Ware, Andirons, SHOVELS, TONGS, DOOR MATS.

AN EXAMINATION OF

THESE GOODS

WILL SURPRISE ALL EXPECTANT PURCHASERS.

D. A. McMILLAN,
PERSON STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
10-25-94 tf

WE HAVE THEM!

GIFTS

SUITABLE FOR WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY.

STERLING SILVER OLIVE DISHES.
STERLING SILVER SALAD SETS.
STERLING SILVER SALT SETS.

A COMPLETE LINE OF

STERLING SILVER

JUST RECEIVED AND AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

How is your Vision?

CALL AND FIND OUT. NO CHARGE FOR EXAMINING YOUR EYES AT

WARREN PRIOR & SON'S.

Yours for Business!

ALL FOR SALE.

—THE WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF—

STANDARD GOODS

FOR SALE.

All who visit the Cumberland Fair should call and purchase a

BOX OF TENNEY'S BON BONS AND CHOCOLATE; BOX OF ROYSTER'S BON BONS AND CHOCOLATE AND SOME ASSORTMENT OF FRUITS, &c.

You will find lots of nice goods.

The undersigned sells choice FAT SOLID OYSTERS, all sorts; CRACKERS and CAKES; GOOD SUBSTANTIAL GROCERIES, TINWARE, &c., &c.; BUCKWHEAT and MAPLE SYRUP.

Look in and see your friends.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY, ... NOVEMBER 22, 1894.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE' N. C.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance) $2 00
Weekly six months (in advance) 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ Notices of church and society and all other entertainments from which revenue is to be derived will be charged for at the rate of five cents a lined.

☞ The sum of not less than five cents per line will be charged for "cards of thanks," "resolutions of respect" and obituary poetry, also for obituary notices other than those which the editor himself shall give as a matter of news.

Advertising is to business what steam power is to machinery—the grand motive power.—MACAULAY.

There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising—BLACKWOOD.

Schedule of Mails at Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

	Arrival.	Departure.	Clo'g of Mails.
On A. C. L.			
North Bound,	10:25 a m	10:27 a m	9:57
North Bound,	9:30 p m	9:30 p m	9:00 p m
South Bound,	4:35 p m	4:35 p m	4:05 p m
South Bound,	12:51 a m	12:51 a m	9:00 p m
C. F. & Y. V. R. R.			
North Bound,	10:10 a m	10:27 a m	9:57 a m
South Bound,	4:25 p m	4:45 p m	4:15 p m
Bennett'le Div	9:50 a m	4:50 p m	4:20 p m
River Line,	Thurs & Sat.	Mon & Wed	
From Wil'g'n	4:00 p m	8:00 a m	7:30 a m
Star Routes,	Wed & Sat	Tues & Fri	
Manly Mail,	6:00 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m
	Tuesday & Fri	Wed & Sat	
Lillington,	6:00 p m	6:00 a m	5:30 a m
	Tues, Thurs, Sat,	Tues, Thurs, Sat	
Edonia,	7:30 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m

B. H. HENDERSON, P. M.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANK THORNTON—Goods Delivered Free.
W. & W. R. R.—Change of Schedule—4th page.
MRS. S. J. DESOLMS—For Sale Cheap—see Special.
H. I. MCDUFFIE—House and Lot for Sale at Auction.
C. F. & Y. V. R'Y—Change of Schedule—4th page.

From all we can learn partridges are not so plentiful this year as usual, in this section.

We regret to state that the Gridiron Club has gone into the hands of a Receiver.

We learn that two or three of our crack shots will participate in the Welcome Week pigeon shoot at Wilmington.

We are requested to state that the only genuine tickets for the minstrel performance to-night are on sale at McDuffie's Drug Store.

The Baptist church is putting in a Baptistery just under the rostrum. There are 26 candidates awaiting Baptism, says our neighbor, the Baptist.

The farmers are rushing their cotton to market. The receipts up to yesterday at noon were 9,000 bales against 5,130 up to the same time last season.

The following lawyers from abroad are in attendance upon Cumberland Superior Court: Col. John W. Hinsdale, and Messrs. Armistead Jones, of Raleigh; F. P. Jones, of Dunn, and J. C. Cooper, of Clinton.

A handsome dwelling will be sold at auction on December 1st. We have reference to the beautiful residence of Mr. H. I. McDuffie on Cool Spring street, which was recently damaged by fire. See advertisement.

Senator elect Shaw, of Robeson, has been in attendance upon Cumberland Court. Mr. Shaw is a populist and defeated that accomplished gentleman and eloquent speaker, the silver-tongued orator of Robeson, Alfred Rowland, the Democratic nominee.

A german complimentary to the visiting young ladies was given at the Hotel LaFayette Tuesday night. The twenty couples participating presented a scene of beauty, gracefulness and gallantry which can rarely be seen in any ball room. The dance broke up at 1:30 o'clock, all too soon for the merry folks.

Capt. Underwood's Great Invention.

Capt. J. B. Underwood, whose recent invention of a tobacco stemmer promises to revolutionize the tobacco industry, left Tuesday to obtain a patent for his invention. Those who have seen it pronounce it to be not only a perfect stemmer, but a model of simplicity. Capt. Underwood deserves to rank with the great inventors of his time.

The New Pastor at St. John's.

The Reverend Isaac W. Hughes, the new Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, arrived in this city on Friday, and preached there to good congregations, both morning and evening. His hearers were greatly pleased with him, and the community cordially welcomes him back to his native State.

Mr. Hughes is at present the guest of Mr. F. R. Rose. He will next week bring his mother and other members of his family here, and will then occupy the Rectory, which has been prepared for his reception.

Cumberland Court.

Cumberland County Superior Court is still in session, Judge Brown presiding. The criminal cases were all disposed of last week. This week is for the trial of civil cases. The great land suit of N. Reilly et al. vs. W. J. B. Hall et al., which has been continued from term to term for many years has at last come to trial. The jury was impannelled Monday and the arguments commenced yesterday and are going on to-day. The attorneys for the plaintiffs are: Jno. W. Hinsdale, Raleigh; J. C. Cooper, Clinton; Geo. M. Rose, C. W. Broadfoot and S. H. MacRae, of this city. Those for the defendants are: Thos. H. Sutton, Jno. G. Shaw, H. McD. Robinson, N. W. Ray, of this city, and Frank P. Jones, of Dunn.

The Grand Ball at Cumberland Fair.

The always interesting proceedings accompanying Cumberland's excellent County Fair wound up with the Grand Ball on Friday night, in the fine room of the F. L. I. Armory. This, decorated and draped with an uncommon amount of bunting and adorned as to its walls with the targets and other trophies of the famous old Company, makes an ideal ball room with its great size and beautiful floor. There is, we believe, nothing to equal it for this purpose in the State. The company of dancers and onlookers began to gather at 10 o'clock, the inspiring notes of Remsburg's orchestra broke upon the ear shortly before 11, and then the brilliant mazes of the German were convoluted and devoluted in a masterful fashion under the leadership of Messrs. John Thomson and John Tillinghast. The costumes of the ladies were in fine taste, and it was generally agreed by a number of travelled persons that they had never seen more splendid effects in a ball room. The dancing continued until 3 o'clock.

Following were the dancers:

Mr. James Kyle, Miss Mamie Haigh.
Mr. Herbert Lutterloh, Miss Nena Morrow.
Mr. A. S. Wightman with Mrs. W. N. Williams.
Mr. Baily Evans, Miss Bert Watson.
Mr. A. J. Pemberton, Miss Stanly Atkins, of Richmond, Va.
Mr. Marsden Haigh, Miss Marion Mallett.
Mr. Jno. Underwood, Miss Sallie Kenan, of Wilmington.
Mr. Addison Worth, Miss Lizzie Brady.
Mr. Alvis Huske, Miss Janie McDiarmid, of Manchester.
Mr. S. H. Strange, Miss Anna Peck, of Wilmington.
Mr. Fred. Hale, Miss Erwin, of Morganton.
Mr. Cameron MacRae, Miss May Bidgood, of Richmond, Va.
Mr. Hallett, of Wilmington, Miss Milliken, of Pottsville, Pa.
Mr. Hill, Miss Faison, of Faison's.
Mr. Geo. B. Underwood, Miss Maggie McNeill.
Mr. L. B. Huske, Miss Nan Kyle.
Mr. J. B. Underwood, Miss Nellie Pemberton.
Mr. Wm. Atkinson, of Wilmington, Miss Beck Haigh.
Mr. W. G. Moore, Miss Grace Bidgood, of Richmond, Va.
Mr. Gwarth, Miss Mamie Morrow.
Mr. J. A. Moore, Miss Martha Williams, of Wilmington.
Mr. A. W. Faulkner, Miss Janie Strange, of Wilmington.
Mr. A. B. Williams, Jr., Miss Emily Kenan.
Mr. J. B. Tillinghast, Miss Nellie Haigh.
Mr. E. J. Hale, Jr., Miss Sue McQueen, of Wilmington.
Mr. Shelton, Miss Kate Underwood.
Mr. J. R. Strange, Miss Mabel Green.
Dr. J. Vance McGugan with Mrs. Beach.
Mr. and Mrs. Bidgood.
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lilly.
Capt. and Mrs. B. R. Huske.
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Slocomb.
Capt. and Mrs. E. L. Pemberton.
Mr. and Mrs. London, of Pittsboro.

Jones—Smith.

We take from the Wilmington Star the following account of the marriage of Mr. F. H. Jones, of Charlotte, to Miss Rose Barry Smith, of Wilmington, which took place in the latter city last week.

"Miss Rose Barry Smith, daughter of Mr. H. H. Smith, city editor of the Star, was married to Mr. Francis Hamwood Jones, Charlotte, at 5:30 p. m. yesterday, at the residence of the parents of the bride, by Rev. P. H. Hoge, D. D. Miss Margaret D. Smith was maid of honor and Mr. Thornwell Andrews best man. Miss Martha R. Williams, of Wilmington, and Miss Laura M. Banks, of Fayetteville, were the attendants. The newly married couple left at 7:30 for Laurel, Franklin county, N. C., where they will spend a short time at the home of the parents of the groom, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Jones. They will be at home in Charlotte on or about the 1st of December. The young couple were the recipients of many handsome and useful presents from friends in Wilmington, Charlotte, Fayetteville, Laurel and other places."

Older residents of Fayetteville well remember Capt. Harry H. Smith, now city editor of the Wilmington Star, but before the war connected with the OBSERVER. Capt. Smith is a brother of Mrs. Col. Starr, Mrs. Charles Banks and the late Mr. James N. Smith of this city. After the war he married Miss Rose Barry, of Wilmington, a sister of gallant Colonel John D. Barry of the 18th, of Lane's Brigade, and granddaughter of General James Owen, of Bladen, M. C., &c., &c. The bride is a daughter of this pair. She has been a frequent visitor in this city, and many friends here and elsewhere wish the young couple happiness.

The Shooting Tournament.

The trap shooting which took place on Friday last at the Fair was participated in by the best shots of this section.

The principal event of the day for the purse of $25.00 with entrance money added offered by the Cumberland County Agricultural Society was won by A. J. Pemberton, by a score of 13 out of 20 pigeons; Dr. Lilly and H. M. Pemberton tied for second money; E. L. Pemberton received third money. In the sweepstake events, Dr. H. W. Lilly won the first by breaking 5 straight; H. M. Pemberton won the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th, breaking five straight in the 3rd event; E. L. Pemberton won the 6th event. Messrs. D. McEachern, of Wilmington, E. L. Pemberton, H. W. Lilly, A. J. Pemberton, Harry Smith, F. W. Thornton, Jr., H. M. Pemberton, J. C. Thomson, Jr., Leon Brandt, Jas. F. Johnson, Alex. Cempbell, and J. B. Underwood, Jr., participated in the match.

As will be seen from the above the scores were very poor in comparison with other scores made by the same marksmen. It is probably due to the bad back-ground and an erratic trap.

Scorer—Maj. A. A. McKethan.

Judges—Messrs. J. B. Broadfoot, Clowe and H. I. McDuffie.

Mrs. A. G. Brady is visiting her brother, Mr. W. E. Brady in Henderson, N. C.

Something to Replace Cotton.

We have lately been giving some items about tea culture in these parts. The discussion of the subject is opportune in view of what is said in the following item, which we clip from the New York Times:

"Tea dealers have begun to feel the way toward higher prices by making public calculations of a short crop on account of the Chinese-Japanese war. The tea-growing sections have not been invaded, but it is supposed that China will reimburse itself for war expenses, or for a possible indemnity to Japan by taxing the planters and also by advancing the export duties on tea. This expense will fall ultimately, it is said, on tea drinkers everywhere. There is also said to be a shortage in the Formosa crop. Tea retailing at from 80 cents to $1 per pound is said to be likely to sell at $1.50 per pound."

There is no telling what possibilities in tea culture await our Carolinian lands. Along the foot hills of the Himalayas, on the Indian side, one may see to-day miles and miles of tea plantations, yielding wealth to the enterprising British owners who first made the experiment of tea growing in India, where a few years ago there had been only forest and jungle. Now, nearly the whole supply of tea drunk in Great Britain and Ireland comes from India.

But there are many other things that our farmers can turn their attention to, that, with our present railway facilities, ought to be more profitable than cotton has ever been. There is an immense demand, at high prices, for asparagus, celery and cauliflower in the great cities; and, as the yankees are beginning to learn the delights of ante-bellum Southern housekeeping, one may now see at Delmonico's in New York, for which great prices are charged, the old-fashioned burr artichoke of the South, always so much prized in London and Paris. It will not do to say, as we have heard said of late, that cauliflower and celery cannot be raised here. At the late Mr. C. P. Mallett's place at Rockfish cauliflower was raised before the war; and in those good old days, too, celery of the finest quality was always grown in abundance in the vegetable garden of the old Hale place on Haymount, and no doubt in sundry others.

Again: we find in a recent issue of the Atlanta Constitution an illustrated and interesting description of a new industry just coming into notice in the neighborhood of that city, from which we condense the following:

"Within sight of Atlanta, upon some ninety-odd acres lying to the left of the Peachtree road, Mr. Joseph Thompson is to-day illustrating in a beautiful and forceful manner the possibilities of Georgia soil. That spot, naturally picturesque, he has made an ideal retreat, appropriately christened 'Brookwood.' Brookwood is a revelation to the visitor who has never before enjoyed its wealth of shade and warmth of hospitality. Viewed from the roadside it is the prettily posed country home of a city gentleman, with the comfortable house, skirted by broad verandas, clearly defined against a background of deep green foliage. This is the picture which the passer-by enjoys. Beyond—behind the foliage and the verandas, is the revelation —the surprising beauty and interesting value of Brookwood. The green houses are first encountered, and these, very large, are seven in number. On a sloping hillside, bared to the full force of the sunshine, they are found, rich with their treasures of fragrant and brilliant blossom. Each house is 150 feet in length and every available inch of space in them is devoted to the cultivation of flowers. Just at present the first one is radiant with chrysanthemums. No blooms of Thorley's or Small's or any of the best known florists of the world could surpass them. One other of the seven greenhouses is devoted to the growth of carnations. The remaining five houses are very properly given up to roses.

"Atlanta florists supply New Orleans, St. Augustine, Jacksonville, Charleston, Chattanooga, Nashville, Birmingham—in fact all of the southern territory—with flowers. No longer do people send from this section to the well known greenhouses of the East for flowers. They find them just as perfectly grown, necessarily in better state of preservation and at more reasonable prices, right here at their own doors. Do they take advantage of the new conditions? The immense business which Atlanta does in this line, the existence here of six or eight floral companies, the presence here of expert florists and decorators who have done service in New York, Washington and other eastern cities, is your answer.

"Beyond the greenhouses is a new departure. Following the course of the pretty stream you come to a large garden spot, through the center of which are too long rows of glass-covered hot beds. This section of Brookwood is presided over by a genius of agriculture, a skilled German gardener—Mr. William Klotz, who has recently come to Mr. Thompson from Philadelphia. The long rows of hot beds are already green with sprouting lettuce and radishes, onions and carrots, celery and asparagus, parsley and spinnach.

"'When will they be ready for market?' I asked.

"'By Christmas.'

"Here is a profitable and interesting departure. Why should a place so blessed by nature go elsewhere for these luxuries of the soil when they may be had for the expense of a little effort at home? In a look at Brookwood you have the answer."

We already have a beginning in the direction indicated above by Mr. Lamb and the Messrs. Fitzell. Now that we have such remarkably good railway facilities for reaching the great markets, we trust these gentlemen will find the extension of their undertakings profitable, and that many others may follow their example.

The Cumberland County Vote.

A subscriber complains that the vote at one of the townships was the reverse, as between two candidates, of that printed in last week's OBSERVER. In reply we have to say that the OBSERVER spares no pains to get at the truth in election returns, as in all else. The figures printed in the OBSERVER of Nov. 15 (last week's) are taken from the papers on file in the office of the Register of Deeds. No other return than the one printed in the OBSERVER is on file there. As our friend will observe, the printed table is not marked "official," as the returns have not yet been recorded. As soon as they are, the table will be republished as it may then stand and marked "official."

To-night at the Opera House, the king of laugh makers in old time minstrelsy, with Boyd's Modern Minstrels. Stronger, greater, grander than ever.

Reserved seats on sale at McDuffie's Drug Store.

People and their Movements.

Mr. E. F. Moore is in the city.

Mr. Frank Walton is in the city.

Mr. Pulaski Cowper, of Raleigh, was in the city last week.

Rev. H. G. Hill, of Floral College, spent Saturday in the city.

Mr. Joseph Bunting, of Wilmington, spent Sunday in the city.

Misses Douglas and Jean Evans are visiting friends in Charlotte.

Chief Justice Jas E. Shepherd paid a visit to the city one day last week.

Mr. J. B. Underwood, Jr., leaves on a business trip to Richmond to-day.

The gifted writer, Jno. R. Morris, of Goldsboro, was in the city Monday.

Miss Ada Pearce, of Sanford is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harper on Maiden Lane.

Dr. R. G. Register, of Spout Springs, was a welcome visitor to the city last week.

Mr. C. A. Bethune, the able editor of the Clinton Democrat, attended the fair last week.

Miss Dora Hawley returned home last week from a pleasant visit to relatives in Maxton.

Miss Josie Batchelor, representing the Thompson Orphanage in Charlotte, is in the city.

Mrs. L. H. Stephens, of Greensboro, is visiting her brother, Mr. J. A. Lambeth and family.

Miss Winnie Faison, of Faison's, N. C., is visiting Mrs. H. McD. Robinson on Green street.

Miss Martha Williams, after spending a few days in the city, left Monday night for New York.

Mrs. Hickman, of New York, the lady who represents the Princess of Wales Company, is in the city.

Mrs. McLauchlin, and Misses Augusta and Janie McKethan, Ethel Fisher and Eller Green are attending the Lumberton Fair.

Dr. Huske, who has been quite sick at Bordeaux, we are glad to learn is improving, and is in the city visiting his son, Capt. B. R. Huske.

Mr. George Holderness, of Tarborough, one of the most popular society men of the State, was in the city last week, attending the fair dances.

Dr. J. H. Williamson, formerly of Gray's Creek, but now practising in Rockingham, was heartily welcomed by many of his old friends last week.

Mr. W. A. K. Faulkner, of Petersburg, Va., who is on his way south, spent a few days this week with his daughter, Mrs. W. K. Parker at Cumberland Mills.

The whole city rejoices with us in the continued improvement of Miss Stella Thomson, whose extreme illness at one time caused so many anxious inquiries.

Mrs. LaFar left yesterday for Charleston to pay a visit to relatives. From there she will go to live in Durham, where Mr. LaFar has gone, having accepted a position in the furniture business there.

Mr. R. V. Covington, of Lax, Ga., attended the german at the Hotel LaFayette Tuesday night. Mr. Covington is one of those lucky persons who went to Georgia from this State, took the turpentine flood at its tide and prospered.

Miss Lizzie Small is attending the Normal Collegiate Institute at Asheville—a fine institution, whose educational advantages no one more than Miss Small can appreciate and utilize. She is gifted with a studious mind, and devoted to books.

Racing at the Fair.

THURSDAY.

First Race—2:35 class—trotting, mile heats, best 3 in 5. Purse $200.
1st. Prince Albert.
2nd. Maggie Campbell.
3rd. Sandy.
4th. Louise.
5th. Jim Sherrill.

Second Race—Running—½ mile heats, best 2 in 3. Purse $75.
1st. Duke of Kent.
2nd. Power.
3rd. Randolph.

Third Race—Running—½ mile heats, best 2 in 3. Purse $100.
1st. Maid of Screen.
2nd. Power.
3rd. Randolph.

FRIDAY.

First Race—2:40 class—mile heats, best 3 in 5. Purse $100.
1st. Prince Albert.
2nd. Maggie Campbell.
3rd. Louise.
4th. Sandy.
5th. Jim Sherrill.

Second Race—Running—½ mile dash. Purse $50.
1st. Duke of Kent.
2nd. Maid of Screen.
3rd. Power.

Special Rates.

On account of the East N. C. Conference of the Christian Church, the C. F. & Y. V. will sell round trip tickets to Apex, N. C. The following rates will govern from competitive points: Greensboro, $4.75; Maxton, $5.05.

On account of the N. C. Conference of the M. E. Church (South) the C. F. & Y. V. will sell round trip tickets to Durham. N. C. The following rates will govern from competitive points: Fayetteville, $5.25; Maxton, $6.95.

On account of the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons (colored) the C. F. & Y. V. will sell round trip tickets to Newbern, N. C. From Maxton, $8.15; Sanford, $7.75.

The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway will run a special train from Fayetteville and intermediate stations to Wilmington on November 28th. Fare for the round trip $2.70. Train will leave Fayetteville at 10:30 and arrive at Wilmington at 1:55.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

The Local Newspapers.

Manufacturers Record.

The good which has been accomplished in the development of the South by the work of its newspapers can never be fully measured. Under many discouragements and often with but meagre support from the business men of the community, the majority of Southern papers have been persistently, day in and day out, loboring for the upholding of that section. It is to be regretted that the great work which they have done has received so little little practical encouragement. In other sections the hearty support of newspapers is almost universally regarded as a matter of necessity, and every business man makes it part of his business to deal liberally with his local papers. In the South, on the contrary, the newspapers are not so fully appreciated. Business men generally do not seem to understand that the newspaper is not a luxury but a necessity; but if they want to discover new means of developing their business, they must study carefully the newspapers, and not simply regard the newspaper as something to be glanced over hurridly and thrown aside.

The local papers should be liberally supported, because the life and energy of every town is judged by the world at large by the looks of its local papers. The city which has no live, progressive paper, filled with the advertisements of live progressive merchants, will attract very little attention from the outside business world. Every man contemplating an investment in any Southern town carefully studies its newspapers, as he can largely judge by them the character of the business men of the place.

Nine men might read a copy of any paper and do it so carelessly as to find little in it of value, while the tenth man, looking for opportunities for business or for information that will be of value, sees opportunities of utilizing this information in many money making ways.

The Governor's Thanksgiving Proclamation.

In conformity to a beautiful and time-honored Christian custom our State Constitution, in its recognition of the Great Ruler of the Universe, has made it the duty of every good citizen to fittingly observe one day in the year as the harvest-time of our prayers and thanksgiving.

We have been spared another year the disasters and troubles which have afflicted other States and Nations, and have been especially blessed in the full enjoyment of life and liberty and the manifold blessings which proceed therefrom.

Therefore, I, Elias Carr, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby designate and appoint Thursday, the 29th day of November, 1894, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise. And I earnestly request the citizens of the State to suitably observe this day at their usual places of worship; to remember in their prayers and offerings the disabled soldier, the widow and the orphan, the needy neighbor and the noble institutions which have been established under the fostering hand of the State for their maintenance.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at Raleigh, this the 15th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and in the one hundred and nineteenth year of our American Independence.

ELIAS CARR.

By the Governor:
S. F. TELFAIR,
Private Secretary.

Free Silver Georgia's Achievement.

The official figures (which, in Georgia, were all in and counted before November 13th) show that the following Democratic majorities were received in the eleven congressional districts of Georgia at the late election:

First district,	8,913
Second district,	3,623
Third district,	5,935
Fourth district,	2,607
Fifth district,	2,351
Sixth district,	5,563
Seventh district,	1,562
Eighth district,	3,153
Ninth district,	4,005
Tenth district,	7,396
Eleventh district,	3,024
Total Democratic Majority,	48,132

The Democratic majority for Governor at the October election, when a disturbing anti-silver campaign was waged by outside parties against the State platform, was less than 25,000.

Mr. Carlisle's Sad Plight.

Washington Correspondence Atlanta Constitution.

Mr. Cleveland's statement printed this morning about Mr. Carlisle and himself having been so united on the bond issue, and his soft soaping of Carlisle caused much amusement here among those who have talked with Mr. Carlisle and know how strongly he advised against the issue at this time. As a matter of fact, this is not the first time Mr. Cleveland has overruled his secretary of the treasury in the management of the financial affairs of the government.

The president seems to have more confidence in the wisdom of his New York banker advisers, headed by John A. Stewart, than in Mr. Carlisle, and when the latter's opinions run contrary to those of the former, the Kentuckian must stand aside. That is, he must do that or resign, and very naturally Mr. Cleveland being the head and responsible, and Carlisle not wanting to get out, he submits. It will be remembered that the president turned down Mr. Carlisle in the spring of 1892 when the secretary was generally supposed to be on the point of redeeming the treasury notes in silver. It is also remembered that Mr. Carlisle was a party to the Gorman compromise on the silver repeal bill and Mr. Cleveland smashed it. Mr. Carlisle remembers these things. He and Mr. Cleveland are not entirely agreed on financial matters, but Carlisle cannot stand out against the president when the latter gets bullheaded, and, when forced to, the secretary submits with the best grace.

Progress in the South.

Savannah News.

Mr. R. H. Edmonds, of Baltimore, contributes to the London Times a letter two columns in length on the progress of the South in the last ten years. The letter was written for the purpose of giving information to prospective investors of England and to remove erroneous impressions from their minds. The figures he presents are striking. Ten years ago the cotton seed was a waste product; now nearly 300 cotton seed oil mills represent an investment of about $40,000,000. In 1880 the South mined 6,000,000 tons of coal; in 1893 the output was nearly 28,000,000 tons. Ten years ago the agricultural, manufacturing and mining products were in value about $1,200,000,000 a year, they are now nearly $2,000,000,000 and are annually increasing. The increase in the population of the South has been but slight, and the same people have increased their power of production in ten years by nearly $800,000,000. The railroad mileage has been more than doubled and the traffic has been quadrupled; the iron and coal production and the cotton mills have added nearly $2,000,000,000 to the assessed value of its property, and more than doubled its banking capital.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The vote of the State by counties in 1892 for Governor, and for Treasurer in 1894, was as follows:

COUNTIES.	1892. Elias Carr, Dem.	1892. David M. Furches, Rep	1894. S. McD. Tate, Dem.	1894. W. H. Worth, Fusion.
Alamance,	1738	1199	1762	1417
Alexander,	587	436	....	....
Alleghany,	814	238	....	....
Anson,	1348	263	1418	1145
Ashe,	1390	1416	1397	1685
Beaufort,	1919	1510	....	....
Bertie,	1698	1322	1424	1308
Bladen,	1292	904	....	....
Brunswick,	767	140	....	....
Buncombe,	3584	3140	....	....
Burke,	1425	1075	1471	1479
Cabarrus,	1442	620	1319	1479
Caldwell,	1193	582	....	....
Camden,	496	499	....	....
Carteret,	1244	550	....	....
Caswell,	951	1498	811	1790
Catawba,	1743	665	....	....
Chatham,	1609	372	1488	2670
Cherokee,	687	804	719	721
Chowan,	679	793	....	....
Clay,	373	253	363	353
Cleveland,	1799	600	1658	1741
Columbus,	1618	755	1168	1417
Craven,	1483	1657	1080	1948
Cumberland,	2389	1001	1977	2443
Currituck,	820	386	633	207
Dare,	332	331	331	295
Davidson,	1928	1830	1774	2353
Davie,	738	1073	675	1273
Duplin,	1502	970	1444	1902
Durham,	1500	1233	....	....
Edgecombe,	1760	1074	....	....
Forsyth,	2903	2377	....	....
Franklin,	1786	890	....	....
Gaston,	1634	1146	....	....
Gates,	889	545	....	....
Graham,	323	260	356	250
Granville,	1406	1589	1530	1896
Greene,	1035	567	....	....
Guilford,	2815	2500	2525	2766
Halifax,	3328	1124	3532	1219
Harnett,	1242	567	....	....
Haywood,	1507	949	1611	1058
Henderson,	842	1172	....	....
Hertford,	665	867	....	....
Hyde,	864	14	....	....
Iredell,	2274	1500	2065	2227
Jackson,	966	576	....	....
Johnson,	3145	917	2496	2006
Jones,	659	307	....	....
Lenoir,	1426	943	....	....
Lincoln,	992	563	....	....
Macon,	850	520	893	915
Madison,	1135	1805	1295	2036
Martin,	1485	1009	....	....
McDowell,	1062	732	....	....
Mecklenburg,	3887	1961	....	....
Mitchell,	714	1311	....	....
Montgomery,	988	834	756	1228
Moore,	1693	1373	1509	2234
Nash,	1081	347	....	....
New Hanover,	2447	1326	1670	2105
Northampton,	1455	1027	1119	1181
Onslow,	1177	298	....	....
Orange,	1117	875	1002	1658
Pamlico,	497	413	540	668
Pasquotank,	869	1216	725	1473
Pender,	901	957	919	1175
Perquimans,	521	816	....	....
Person,	1259	1404	....	....
Pitt,	2083	1123	2038	2680
Polk,	507	563	541	642
Randolph,	2113	1870	2104	2770
Richmond,	1740	1074	....	....
Robeson,	2270	1121	1760	1611
Rockingham,	1881	1881	....	....
Rowan,	2327	848	....	....
Rutherford,	1799	1550	....	....
Sampson,	1370	1266	1272	2622
Stanly,	1079	270	....	....
Stokes,	1230	1570	1161	1841
Surry,	1998	1683	....	....
Swain,	580	395	778	469
Transylvania,	522	506	....	....
Tyrrell,	248	275	212	487
Union,	1827	475	1572	1495
Vance,	930	1301	938	1916
Wake,	3792	1673	....	....
Warren,	802	1295	....	....
Washington,	576	423	445	1117
Watauga,	928	829	871	1140
Wayne,	2283	1580	2231	2102
Wilkes,	1755	1921	1451	1991
Wilson,	2032	406	1733	1703
Yadkin,	1044	1234	....	....
Yancey,	917	601	1006	857
Total,	135519	94684	....	....

In 1892. Wyatt P. Exum, Populist, for Governor, received 47,840 votes, and James M. Templeton, Prohibitionist, received 2,457 votes.

Foolish Mr. Springer.

"My own opinion is that if it had not been for the fear throughout the country that the democratic party would put the United States on a silver basis," says Mr. Springer, of Illinois, "our defeat would not have been so overwhelming. In Ohio the democrats had a free coinage 16 to 1 platform and they were buried 15,000 majority against them. The sound money democrats want no free silver. In Nebraska Mr. Bryan had a great opportunity to win on the straighout silver issue and went down. If the democratic party should go before the country as a free silver party it would be beaten worse than it was a week ago."

Mr. Springer was silent on the subject of the cause of the defeat of the goldbugs, including himself, says the Atlanta Constitution. The figures show that the landslide crushed two gold democrats to every silver one.

A Champion of Silver.

Atlanta Constitution.

Representative Bailey, of Texas, has returned to Washington fully prepared to lead the southern free silver contingent in opposition to the president's financial policy. Mr. Bailey is bitterly opposed to the new bond issue and proposes to offer at the very earliest opportunity the resolution offered by him last session, forbidding the use by the secretary of the treasury of any money derived from the sale of bonds for other purposes than that of redeeming United States and treasury notes. He also proposes to take an active part in opposing the plan the administration will suggest for revising the government's monetary system. It will be impossible, Mr. Bailey believes, to pass any financial legislation during the coming session.

Goods Delivered Free

FROM FRANK THORNTON'S WITHIN TWO MILES OF THE

Market House.

FRANK THORTON,
7 and 9 Hay Street.

Nov. 22.

Does your Watch and Clock

KEEP CORRECT TIME? IF NOT WE CAN APPLY THE NEEDFUL REMEDY.

WARREN PRIOR & SON

VOTE IN THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Governor—1892 Elias Carr.	Governor—1892 David M. Furches.	Governor—1892 Wyatt P. Exum.	Congress 1892 Grady.	Congress 1892 Clarke.	Congress 1892 Koonce.	1894 Shepherd.	1894 Faircloth.	1894 Shaw.	1894 Spears.	1894 Thompson.
Bladen	1,292	904	546	1,246	124	1,268	1,094	1,596	1,050	557	1,137
Cumberland	2,389	1,001	1,436	2,132	1,292	1,445	2,139	2,298	2,025	1,362	1,199
Craven	1,483	1,657	249	1,462	80	1,888	1,080	1,948	1,054	1,257	725
Duplin	1,502	970	817	1,507	798	941	1,157	1,909	1,399	105	1,918
Harnett	1,242	567	657	1,233	412	769					
Jones	659	307	371	646	27	545					maj 90
Moore	1,693	1,373	750	1,687	1,290	785	1,547	2,285	1,445	1,543	826
Onslow	1.177	298	477	1,155	......	652			1,026	104	746
Sampson	1,370	1,266	1,585	1,389	1,248	1,576	1,241	2,842	1,138	1,139	1.958
Total	12,807	8,343	6,888	12,457	5,271	9,869					

Boyd's Minstrels.

Of all the liars that ever went unhung, 'tis a traveling combination that advertises that which they do not do. Boyd's Modern Minstrels do just what they advertise to do, give you an old time minstrel show. You all know us by reputation. Serenely yours John Mack, F. C. Cushman, Jerry Darlington, Evans Bros., Jas. West, Sardo the boneless wonder, and a host of others from both sides of the Atlantic. Say nothing of our justly celebrated brass band and orchestra, direct from Niblo's Garden, New York.

Reserved seats on sale at McDuffie's.

A New Danger.

A great danger threatens the people of the South. An evil that is steadily growing, and unless checked will cause great misery and suffering. Liver Medicines, called by all sorts of names, are being sold to the druggist to be handed to the people when they call for Simmons Liver Regulator. Beware! There never has been more than one Simmons Liver Regulator on the market. Take nothing else. The person who tries to persuade you that anything else is just the same is not to be relied upon, nor is the dealer to be trusted who tries to sell you another article in its stead. You know what Simmons Regulator is, because it has done you good. No; dont be deceived into trying anything else. Wait until the Old Friend, Simmons Liver Regulator, has failed you, then will be time enough to try something else. Remember, Simmons Liver Regulator is what you want. It is put up only by J. H. Zeilin & Co., and a Red Z is on every package.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and this is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Druggists.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Greenhouse Plants; Sash; Garden Tools; also Chairs—Rockers and Dining Room Set. Inquire at N. E. corner Court House Square (Mrs. E. Dodd's.)
MRS. S. J. DESOLMS.

WATSON'S FANCY GROCERY IS HEADQUARTERS for FINEST FRUIT of all kinds.

MALAGA GRAPES, PEARS, BANANAS, Apples, Oranges, Figs, Apricots, Peaches, at
WATSON'S FANCY GROCERY.

GET A FREE SAMPLE OF CAROLINA BAKING POWDER at HORNE'S DRUG STORE. If compared with other brands it will be found equal to the best of them and *lower in price.*

HAVING BEEN PLACED ON THE JOBBING list of COLGATE & CO., I can afford to sell their line of excellent Soaps at very reasonable prices at wholesale or retail.
H. R. HORNE, Druggist.

TRY OUR EXCELLENT GREEN AND BLACK TEAS. H. R. HORNE.

Do you travel? Are you a shipper? The "Rand-McNally Railway Guide and Hand-Book" contains all pertinent information. Ask your News-dealer.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	60
Hog Round,	10	HIDES—	
Sides,	11	Flint—good,	3
Hams,	12½ @ 00	Flint—damaged,	1 @ 2
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	4
Sides,	9	Green,	
Shoulders,	7	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	5
Sides,	7½	Swedes,	5 @ 6
Hams,	15 @ 16	LARD—	
Shoulders,	9	N. Carolina,	00
BAGGING,	6¼ @ 7	Western,	8 @ 12½
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3	Upper, country,	35 @ 40
Dressed,	5 @ 6	Sole, Hemlock,	25 @ 27
BEESWAX,	20	Harness, c'ntry,	25 @ 30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25 @ 40
North Carolina,	20 @ 25	NAILS—	
Northern	35 @ 00	(12d basis),	1.85
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30	Fresh,	6 @ 7
Rio,	20 @ 25	Mess,	(None)
COTTON YARN,	85 @ 95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	85	Sweet—new,	25 @ 40
CHICKENS,	15 @ 25	Irish—o	80
EGGS,	12½	SALT,	65a90
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	2.50	Coffee.	5 @ 6
West. Fam.,	3.00 @ 4.00	Granulated,	6
CORN MEAL—	65	SHEETINGS,	5
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	40
Corn—new	50	TALLOW,	5
Oats—old	55	WOOL,	00
Rye,	75	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	50	Corn Whisky,	1.75 @ 2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75 @ 3.00
N. Carolina, new	30 @ 40	Ap. Brandy,	1.75 @ 3.00
Northern,	1 00	Pch Brandy,	1.75 @ 3 0

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

Good Middling easy 5
Middling 4¾
Strict Low Middling 4½
Low Middling 4¼

TURPENTINE—Virgin Dip $2.10; Yellow Dip $1.50; Hard $1.00.
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 23 cents.
ROSIN—Fine $1.00 to $2.25; Common, 60.

When Others Fail

Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the shattered system by giving vigorous action to the digestive organs, creating an appetite and purifying the blood. It is prepared by modern methods, possesses the greatest curative powers, and has the most wonderful record of actual cures of any medicine in existence. Take only Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. 25c.

One Cent to Get Well.

If you are suffering with any skin or blood disease, Rheumatism, Catarrah, Ulcers, Old Sores, General Debility, etc, write on a postal card to the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for book of wonderful cures free. This book will point the way to speedy recovery. Botanic Blood Balm is manufactured after a long tested prescription of an eminent physician, and is the best building-up and blood-purifying medicine in the world. Price $1.00 for large bottle. For sale by druggists. See advertisement elsewhere.—*Adv.*

House and Lot for Sale AT AUCTION.

If not disposed of by private sale before that date I will offer for sale to the highest bidder

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1894, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

my fire damaged premises on Cool Spring street. The building can be restored to its former condition at comparatively small cost, and the purchaser will then have one of the handsomest and most desirable dwellings in Fayetteville.

Place of sale: Market House.

Terms of sale: $500 cash, balance in one and two years at 8 per cent. interest.

11-22-94 H. I. McDUFFIE.

☞ For sale by KING BROS., Druggists, Hotel LaFayette, Fayetteville, N. C.

Coke for Sale.

Large quantities of Coke for sale at our works at $1.00 per load. Try it; it makes good fuel.

FAY. GAS LIGHT COMPANY.
C. B. LEDBETTER, M'g'r.
11-15-94

Executrix Notice.

Having qualified as executrix of the will of John McIver, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them to me on or before the 13th day of November, 1895, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

11-25-94 6t ISABELLA McIVER, Executrix.

Mrs. MORROW'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS.

Preparatory and Higher English; Languages, Physical Culture, Music and Art; Mason's "Touch and Technic," for Piano a specialty. Terms moderate. For circulars address

MRS. FANNIE MORROW,
Haymount,
10-11-94 3m Fayetteville, N. C

"FREE TRADE"

JUST RECEIVED

A COMPLETE LINE OF

"CUSTOM MADE"

SUITS

—FOR—

MEN, BOYS

—AND—

CHILDREN

at prices even below the

Wilson Bill.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

H. R. NOVITZKY,
THE FAYETTEVILLE CLOTHIER.

H. H. H.

THE PICTURES

WE HAVE BEEN ADVERTISING HAVE COME, AND ARE ON EXHIBITION AT OUR STORE.

CALL AT ONCE AND SEE THEM.

Buy $1.00 worth from us for cash and we will give you

A Pretty Panel Picture 10x22.

To those who purchase $3.00 worth we give a

Handsome Oleograph 15x20.

And to $5.00 purchasers we give

A 24x30 CHROMO.

We give bottom prices—guarantee satisfaction.

WE HAVE A SPLENDID LOT OF

Sash, Doors and Blinds,

AND OTHER SEASONABLE GOODS.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

ECZEMA

From early childhood until I was grown my family spent a fortune trying to cure me of this disease. I visited Hot Springs, and was treated by the best medical men, but was not benefited. When all things had **FROM** failed I determined to try S. S. S., and in four months was entirely cured. The terrible Eczema was gone, not a sign of it left; my general health built up, and I have never had any return of the disease. **CHILDHOOD** I have since recommended S. S. S. to a number of friends for skin diseases, and have never yet known a failure to cure.
GEO. W. IRWIN, Irwin, Pa.

S.S.S. Never fails to cure, even after all other remedies have. Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

School Supplies! School Supplies!!

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

—AND—

STATIONERY

EVER BEFORE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC

—AT—

Moore's New Book and Music Store.

NEW GOODS! CHEAP PRICES!! AND LARGE ASSORTMENT.

THOS. F. MOORE.

E. L. CLARK'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BACON, FLOUR, SALT,

AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply House.

DryGoods, Notions, Boots, Shoes and Clothing.

RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.

E. L. CLARK,

9--27--94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow Sts.

HALE & CO.,

CIVIL ENGINEERS

—AND—

SURVEYORS.

Surveys made for Railroads; Tram-ways; Lumber Roads; Canals; Water-works; Drainage and Sewerage Systems.

Plans, estimates and specifications made for all kinds of Engineering work.

Town or City property laid off into lots; Land surveyed; Ditches for draining land laid off.

All kinds of Engineering work superintended.

Correspondence solicited.

F. T. HALE & CO.,

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store,

8-30--94 tf FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at July Term, 1894, in the case of McNair & Pearsall *vs.* James H. Johnson, I will, as Commissioner, sell to the highest bidder at public auction the following described real estate in and near the town of Hope Mills:

1st Tract.—Beginning in the S. W. corner of Roderick Shaw's land, and running thence with his line S. 45 E. 15 chains to a pond; thence N. 80 W. 11.40 chains to the S. W. corner; thence N. 8.78 chains to the beginning, containing five acres; being located in Hope Mills, and bought by said Johnson from Mrs. Avery Sessoms.

2nd Tract.—Beginning at a point in Rockfish pond, running thence 45 W. along a 60° line 15 chains to the N. E. corner of said Roderick Shaw's land; thence S. 8.80 chains along said Shaw's land to his S. E. corner; thence S. 80 W. 11.40 chains to the beginning, containing five acres, being a lot situated in the village of Hope Mills.

3rd Tract.—Beginning at a small pine at the head of a branch; thence N. 41 E. 17 chains to a stake and pine pointers; thence S. 10 W. 2½ chains to a stake; thence S. 80 E. 21.25 chains to a stake near an old road; thence N. 10 E. 10.75 chains to a stake and pointers; thence N. 80 W. 20 chains to a stake south of R. R.; thence N. 43½ chains to the centre of the Plank Road; thence with said road S. 44½ W. 50 chains to a stake; thence S. 20 W. 12 chains to a pine stump; thence N. 88 W. 11.65 chains to a stake; thence S. 17 E. 17 chains to a stake pointers in the south edge of a branch; thence up the courses of said branch to the beginning, containing 144.8 acres, known as the George Graham land situated on the east side of Little Rockfish on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., and adjoining the lands of The Hope Mills Co. and others. For description see Book P, No. 4, page 506, Register's office, Cumberland County.

Place of sale: Court House door in Fayetteville, N. C.

Time of Sale: Monday, December 3rd, 1894, 12 o'clock M.

Terms of sale: Cash.

H. McD. ROBINSON,
11--1--94 ts Commissioner.

Important Sale of Land.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court in the case of the undersigned as Administrators of Arch'd McKay against the heirs of Arch'd McKay, the undersigned will on Monday the 10th day of December, 1894, at 12 o'clock at the Market House in Fayetteville, sell the lands on Little Cross Creek, about three or four miles northwest from Fayetteville, generally known as "The Arch'd McKay Place," containing about 500 to 600 acres more or less. The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance, to be paid in six months, and the title will be reserved till all is paid.

N. W. RAY,
Z. B. NEWTON,
Adm'rs of A. McKay and Commissioners
11--8--94 ts

Montgomery County Land Mortgage Sale.

Pursuant to power of sale contained in a mortgage from T. C. Harris and wife Elizabeth, dated 28th February, and duly Registered in Montgomery County, N. C., in Book N, page 549, the undersigned will expose at public sale sale at the Court House door in Cumberland County, N. C., on Saturday, 24th November, 1894, at 12 o'clock M., two tracts of land, for cash, situated in Montgomery Co. N. C.:

(1) First tract containing 224 acres, odjoining the lands of Atlas Rush and Rolin Harris.

(2) Second tract containing 60 acres, once the property of Rolin Harris—these tracts more particularly described in saip Mortgage Deed.

Terms: *Cash.*

Time: 24th Nov. 1894, 12 o'clock M.

Place: Court House door in Fayetteville.

10-25-94 H. LUTTERLOH.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of Bernard Plummer, deceased, late of Cumberland County, N. C.; this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present them duly authenticated, to the undersigned on or before the 8th day of November, 1895, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

J. L. ANDREWS, JR., Adm'r.
H. L. COOK, Att'y.
Nov. 8, 1894—6w

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,

Railroad Street,

Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.

Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.

General or local Ladies or gents. **Agents. $75** a week. Exclusive territory. The Rapid Dish Washer. Washes all the dishes for a family in one minute. Washes, rinses and dries them without wetting the hands. You push the button, the machine does the rest. Bright, polished dishes, and cheerful wives. No scalded fingers, no soiled hands or clothing. No broken dishes, no muss. Cheap, durable, warranted. Circulars free.

W. P. HARRISON & CO., Clerk No. 12, Columbus, O.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1894.

The democrats are as a rule standing up well under the load of defeat which has been piled upon the shoulders of the party. Once in a while a democrat is found to take a gloomy view of the future of the party, but as a whole they believe that the setback is temporary and that it is traceable almost entirely to dissensions in the party, which kept good democrats away from the polls, and that the defeat will result in bringing about action that will remove the causes of democratic indifference in time to present a solid front to the enemy in 1896 and to win back the ground lost this year. Much will depend upon the spirit in which the democratic Senators and Representatives return to Washington for the coming session of Congress. If they come with vindictiveness in their hearts and revenge in their minds, on account of their personal wrongs, regardless of its effect upon the future fortunes of the democratic party, there will be no harmony, but a repetition of the criminations and recriminations which were a feature of the last session of Congress and which disgusted so many democrats who had a higher regard for the principles and success of the party than for the triumph of any individual or combination of individuals. As one democrat very aptly puts it: "If the present leaders of the democratic party refuse to harmonize they will find that the rank and file of the party, who wish for harmony and party success above everything else, know how to select leaders who will harmonize."

Senator Sherman, who was as deep in republican campaign secrets and expectations as any man, does not hesitate to express his surprise at the result of the election. He says that the most expected was that the republicans would succeed in electing a small majority of the house. If the winners were surprised it is easy to imagine that the losers were more so.

Senator Faulkner, chairman of the democratic campaign committee, wishes it to be distinctly understood that his ante-election claim, that the democrats would retain control of the House, was a bona fide one, made upon information obtained from democrats who he had every reason to suppose were accurately posted upon the situation in their respective States. To give an idea of the class of democrats upon whom he relied for information he cites Illinois, where Hon. William R. Morrison, has been a prominent democrat since he was old enough to vote. Mr. Morrison after being on the stump in that State for weeks informed Senator Faulkner that the State would certainly elect twelve and probably fourteen democratic Congressmen and that the legislature would be democratic. Illinois did not elect a single democratic Congressman, and its legislature is republican. The Senator does not mean by this to cast any aspersion upon Mr. Morrison and the other democrats who furnished the committee the information upon which his claims were based, but merely to show that this was one of the years when the leaders of the party were not posted as to the intentions of the voters. He believes them to have been as honest in their reports as he was in his claim, but he doesn't fancy being considered a rainbow chaser.

Secretary Carlisle says, and surely there can be no better authority, that there is absolutely no foundation for the story sent out from Wall street, that the Treasury department was preparing to issue bonds to strengthen the gold reserve. And he adds that the story is merely a part of one of the periodical schemes started in Wall Street for the express purpose of forcing an issue of bonds. There is no more necessity at this time for the issue of bonds than there has been for three or four months. In fact, there is less, as the gold in the Treasury has been slowly increasing for some time.

John Sherman and the Negroes.

Atlanta Constitution.

It will be remembered that the republicans of Texas are divided into two factions. One faction is opposed to social equality between the races, and its members are known as "the lilly-whites." The other faction is in favor of the whole republican negro scheme.

Senator Sherman, in his letter approves the lilly-white movement. "I believe," he says in his letter, "that you can never organize a republican or any other party in Texas unless you recognize the wide difference between the white and colored population in intelligence and fitness to exercise the elective franchise." Mr. Sherman does not blame the negro because he is not intelligent, but thinks he ought to realize that fact, and while "protected as far as possible in his constitutional rights" he ought to be a little modest in thrusting the race question into politics."

In this brief way, Senator Sherman, who has been the most conspicuous waver of the bloody shirt, a stalwart among the stalwarts, and a warm advocate of the force bill, states the whole democratic objection to the supremacy of any party based on negro votes. Negro suffrage is not intelligent, therefore it is a dangerous factor in states and communities where, if well drilled, it might exercise its influence.

Voters who are not intelligent are irresponsible, and it is this fact that has compelled the southern whites to resist, even with extreme measures, any and all efforts to make the negro vote a controlling factor in state and local politics.

This has been so well settled that it is no longer necessary for a public journal to discuss it. But the fact that John Sherman restates and endorses the doctrine that has prevailed in the South with respect to the negro in politics, is pretty clear evidence that the thinking men of the north have come to the conclusion that in this section the negro problem is in process of wise and conservative settlement.

We understand, of course, that if any political pressure were to be brought on Mr. Sherman he would either deny that he wrote the letter from which we have quoted or denounce its sentiments as unworthy to be entertained by any public man, but there can hardly be a doubt that it represents his matured views on the negro question.

This fact makes his statements worthy, at least, of passing comment.

A Long, Long Sigh.

Pope talks about wafting a sigh from Indies to the Pole. A long, long sigh that would be. Talk about sighing, why, if all the sighs of the women of the world, for just one day, could be gathered in one sigh, it would be long enough to reach from here to the farthest fixed star. But thousands of women suffer and sigh because the victims of disease. Others would suffer as sorely and sigh as often if they had not been wise enough to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is a wonderful recuperator of wasted strength and of sovereign efficacy in all those derangements and maladies peculiar to their sex, by which the vitality is sapped and the seeds of death are sown.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: *Dear Sir*—I have taken the "Favorite Prescription" and I can recommend it to any body that suffers with any female disease. I have tried several doctors' prescriptions but none did me the good that yours did. Yours respectfully,

MATTIE TERRY,
Post Mistress, Sherrer Hill, Dallas Co., Ala

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

TO Young Wives

We Offer a Remedy Which, Used as Directed, Insures Safety to Life of Mother And Child.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

Robs confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk, as many testify.

"My wife used only two bottles. She was easily and quickly relieved; is now doing splendidly.—
J. S. MORTON, Harlow, N. C.

Sent by express or mail, on receipt of price, $1.—per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Twenty Odd Thousand Acres of Land

—INCLUDING—

Valuable City Property, Water Powers, Timbered and Farming Lands

FOR SALE!

Under power given in a certain deed of assignment executed by J. D. Williams and wife to W. N. Williams, duly recorded in the Counties of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson, Moore and Harnett, I shall offer for sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on

Tuesday, Dec. 4th, 1894,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

The Williams Stores and Opera House on Hay Street. This lot runs from Hay to Franklin Streets. Upon it stands three stores on ground floor, a large printing establishment in second story and an opera house well equipped in the third story.

The Junction lot in Campbellton.

The Oil Mills Farm of 117 acres in the North-eastern part of the city. Highly improved land with all necessary buildings.

Lots Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, of the Arsenal property, fronting on the Morganton road.

In Seventy-First Township:

Cottonade a valuable tract of 950 acres on Beaver Creek, on which are three comfortable dwellings, a Saw and Grist Mill, Cotton Gin, Store House, Turpentine Still and other improvements,

The Lanneau land, 575 acres.

The Monroe land, 330 acres on Beaver Creek.

Askew lot of one half acre.

The McIntyre lands, 698 acres.

The McCormick land, 350 acres on C. F. & Y. V. Railway.

The Campbell land, 25 acres on Alpine Branch.

Burton McArthur lot of 14 acres.

10 acres on Monroe road, granted by the State

McKay land of 16 acres.

McCormick land, 53 acres.

McArthur land, 100 acres.

Kelly land, 10 acres.

The 12 tracts above named lie near Cottonade

The Effie McFadyen land, 2,313 acres near Lower Little River—subject to dower of Mrs. McFadyen.

The Saw Mills on Little River at Manchester Depot, 121 acres, covering mills and other improvements. These mills are run by water of 200 horse power, on unfailing stream, and are upon the track of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway.

100 acres on or near Buckhead

Holmes land, 65 acres on Western Plank Road, five miles from Fayetteville.

Johnson land, 33 acres.

Meadow land, 5 acres.

In Carver's Creek Township:

Draughon land, 504 acres.

Haughton land, 1,200 acres.

In Rockfish Township:

J. Roslin Smith land, 40 acres in Murphy Swamp.

In Gray's Creek Township:

McArthur land, 220 acres near Pate's Mills—part round pine and part swamp

In Cedar Creek Township:

The Maj. Jonathan Evans farm, 150 acres on east side of Cape Fear River and about 6 miles from Clarendon Bridge—a valuable farm.

In Harnett County:

The Morrison lands, 2,856 acres near Spout Springs on Buffalo, Cypress and Cane Creeks.

McGregor lands, 955 acres adjoining last named.

John H. Hall land, 1,000 acres near the above.

Col. K. Murchison land, about 2,500 acres on Upper Little River near Lillington.

Rory Barnes land, 1,300 acres on Rock Branch and C. F. & Y. V. Railway, upon which are valuable improvements

In Bladen County:

The Walker Bluff land, 265 acres on Cape Fear River adjoining Kemp and others.

In Robeson County:

The Davis lands, 365 acres near McNatt's Station.

In Moore County:

The Malcom Morrison lands, about 2,000 acres near Sea Board Air Line.

In State of Arkansas:

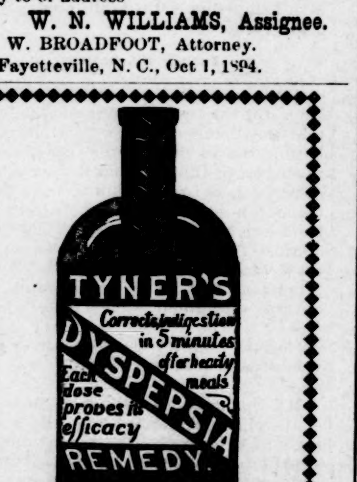
200 acres near Pine Bluff, adjoining the lands of Drs. John and Neil McKay.

The lands described above embrace several very large tracts of pine lands (suitable for growing Vineyards, Fruit, or Trucking) which might be cut up and sold to advantage to Colonists

Terms of Sale Cash.

Any of the above property can be bought at private sale before day of sale named, from the undersigned. For further particulars apply to or address

W. N. WILLIAMS, Assignee.
C. W. BROADFOOT, Attorney.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct 1, 1894.



PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
BOOK OF VALUABLE INFORMATION FREE.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

Does This Hit You?

The management of the **Equitable Life Assurance Society** in the Department of the Carolinas, wishes to secure a few Special Resident Agents. Those who are fitted for this work will find this

A Rare Opportunity

It is *work*, however, and those who succeed best in it possess character, mature judgment, tact, perseverance, and the respect of their community. Think this matter over carefully. There's an unusual opening for somebody. If it fits you, it will pay you. Further information on request.

W. J. Roddey, Manager,
Rock Hill, S. C.

Cotton Blight.

Tests made by the Alabama Experiment Station and elsewhere prove conclusively that

Kainit Prevents

cotton blight. Planters can prevent the immense loss caused annually by this disease. Send for our pamphlets.

They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars.
GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

You see them everywhere.

Columbia Bicycles

Their sales attest their popularity.

Catalogue free at our agencies, or mailed for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MFG. CO.,
Boston, New York, Chicago, Hartford.

CLARENCE D. SEDBERRY, Agent.
FAYETTEVILLE, N C.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Castings and Steel Shapes for the same.

IF YOU WANT ANY LEATHER GOODS SUCH AS;

Buggy Harness, Wagon Harness, Plow Gear, Bridles and Collars,

do not fail to examine our stock—we have the very best goods at panic prices. We can furnish you with any part of Harness at half the price that it will cost you to have it made.

—IT IS JUST AS WE TOLD YOU TWO YEARS AGO IT WOULD BE—

"ALBEMARLE" FLOUR

has a great deal the largest sale of any Patent Flour sold in Fayetteville, quality and price combined will tell.

FERTILIZERS.

We have in stock quite a number of the oldest and most reliable Brands and several new Brands which we offer at popular prices. We offer special inducements to car load buyers.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

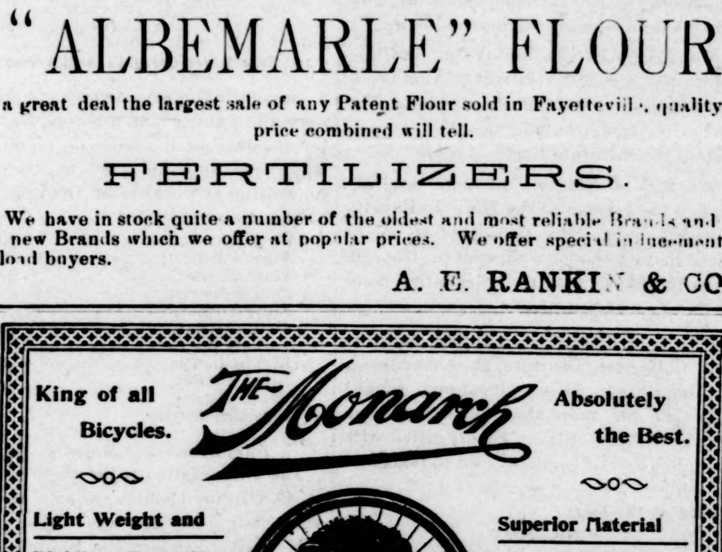
King of all Bicycles.

THE Monarch

Absolutely the Best.

Light Weight and Rigidity. Every Machine fully warranted

Superior Material and Scientific Workmanship.



5 Styles

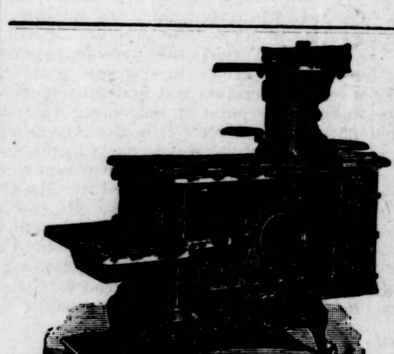
Highest Honors at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Send two-cent stamp for our 24-page Catalogue—A work of Art.

Monarch Cycle Company,

Retail Salesroom, 280 Wabash Ave. Lake and Halsted Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

E. J. HALE, Jr., Agent,
Fayetteville, N. C.



SHEPPARD'S EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

MADE FROM PURE PIG IRON

Not one pound of Scrap Iron is ever used in these goods.

DURABLE, CONVENIENT and ECONOMICAL

All Modern Improvements to Lighten Housekeeping Cares.

Twenty different sizes and kinds.

Every Stove Warranted Against Defects.

Prices not much higher at this time than on commoner kinds of Stoves.

Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS., Fayetteville, N. C.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.
$2.$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
·LADIES·
$3.$2.50 $2.$1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W·L·DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes,

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

ROSE & LEAK,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

B.B.B. Always Cures.

......Botanic Blood Balm

The Great Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Eczema, Eating and Spreading Sores, Eruptions, and all SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES. Made from the prescription of an eminent physician who used it with marvelous success for 40 years, and its continued use for fifteen years by thousands of grateful people has demonstrated that it is by far the best building up Tonic and Blood Purifier ever offered to the world. It makes new rich blood, and possesses almost miraculous healing properties.

☞ WRITE FOR BOOK OF WONDERFUL CURES, sent free on application.

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent freight paid by

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by
R. E. SEDBERRY & SON.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAIL'Y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Nov. 21st, 1894.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	6:40 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:50 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:10 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:13 "
Leave Sanford,	11:34 "
Leave Climax,	1:34 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:05 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:55 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:48 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:20 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:13 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:04 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:17 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:28 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	6:45 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:52 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:31 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:26 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:46 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:10 "
Leave Red Springs,	6:02 "
Leave Maxton,	6:38 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:50 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:40 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:00 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:35 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Trains No. 2 and 4 connect at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South bound, and at Greesboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem. Train No. 16 connects at Madison with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South Bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Nov 18, 1894	No. 23, Daily.	No. 35, Daily.	No. 41, Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon	11 57	9 27	
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 00	10 20	
Arrive Tarboro	2 23		
Leave Tarboro	12 20		
Lv Rocky Mount	1 08	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson	2 08	11 03	
Leave Selma	2 58		
Lv. Fayetteville	4 3?	12 53	
Arrive Florence	7 15	3 00	
	No. 47, Daily.		
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson	2 18		6 35
Leave Goldboro	3 05		7 20
Leave Magnolia	4 16		8 29
Ar. Wilmington	5 45		10 00
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Nov. 18, 1894.	No. 78, Daily.	No. 32, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	7 25	7 15	
Lv. Fayetteville	10 10	9 19	
Leave Selma	11 52		
Arrive Wilson	12 42	11 15	
	No. 48, Daily.		
	A. M.		P. M.
Lv. Wilmington	9 00		6 30
Leave Magnolia	10 32		8 02
Leave Goldsboro	11 35		9 10
Arrive Wilson	12 25		9 55
	No. 78, Daily.	No. 32, Daily.	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson	12 52	11 20	10 00
Ar Rocky Mount	1 48	12 02	10 40
Arrive Tarboro	2 23		
Leave Tarboro	12 20		
Lv Rocky Mount	1 53	12 02	
Arrive Weldon	3 10	12 55	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M, Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M. Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA, } Superior Court.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Before the Clerk.

John G. McDuffie Administrator of Dongald McDuffie *versus* Gilbert McDuffie et al. (heirs at law of Dongald McDuffie.)

(SERVICE BY PUBLICATION.)

By order of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, notice is hereby given to John E. McDuffie, John A McDuffie, John McDuffie, Peter A. McDuffie, Archie McDuffie, Robert McDuffie, Robert Blackman, Nettie Blackman, A. K. McDiarmid, Jos. McDiarmid, Kate J. McNeill, Mary C. Priest, Bettie Priest, N. G. Priest, A. K. Priest, J. D. Priest, O. P. Priest, H. D. Priest, T. A. Shaw and Lula Shaw that John G. McDuffie, Administrator of Dongald McDuffie, has filed a petition in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, asking to be authorized to sell the real estate of the said Dongald McDuffie, deceased, to make assets, and that they are hereby required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County on or before the 22nd day of November, 1894, and answer or demur to the said petition; or judgment will be rendered according to the demands in the petition.

CHAS. G. CAIN, C. S. C.
JOHN G. SHAW and S. H. MACRAE,
Oct. 8, 1894—6t Attorneys for Petitioner.

—THE—

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